

Baseline Data Report 2003–2004

Regional Profiles of English-speaking Communities



prepared by the

CHSSN

Community Health
and Social Services Network

for the Networking and Partnership Initiative

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I. Introduction

The Networking and Partnership Initiative (NPI) is a funding program of the Quebec Community Groups Network mandated by Health Canada as a measure of the Federal Action Plan for Official Language Communities. The NPI aims to support the creation of durable links between English-speaking communities and Québec's health and social services system. The "Baseline Data Report 2003-2004", produced by the Community Health and Social Services Network (CHSSN), is intended to serve as a tool for a Volunteer Committee responsible for selecting the communities that will participate in the program over the next four years. The report will serve as a resource that will allow the Committee to better understand the demographic factors and health determinants affecting regional English-speaking communities. It will assist Committee members in establishing priorities and preparing recommendations for funding.

This Report

This report includes a general overview of the situation of the English-speaking population in a minority context as well as the particular demographic characteristics and vitality issues which vary tremendously across its 16 administrative health regions.

- The profile of each region is organized to highlight a broad range of factors that have been shown to have a strong influence on the health status of a population and ultimately the quality of life of its constituents.
- These health determinants are located in the context of national, provincial and regional demographic characteristics with comparisons between Anglophone minority and Francophone majority populations within a regional territory.
- Where significant, and possible, the tendencies of certain factors over time will be underlined.
- The commonalities among English-speaking regional communities as well as the distinct features of each in terms of demographics, experiences, and attitudes are highlighted throughout this process and summarized in terms of key strengths and needs to be targeted in considering future health and social service initiatives.

Methodology

This report adopts the Population Health Approach as a framework through which to assemble both the provincial and regional portraits of Québec's official linguistic minority. It draws upon the following key sources to which the reader may gain easy access for further perusal using the hyperlinks indicated throughout the document.

- A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach. James Carter, March 2003
- Evaluation of Levels of Access to Entitled Services Identified in Access programs of Health and Social Services in the English Language. James Carter, October 2001
- Health Canada Consultative Committee for English-Speaking Minority Communities, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, July 2002
- Building On Our Strengths. Sara Saber-Freedman, lead consultant, October 2001
- Demographic data from the Department of Canadian Heritage based on the 1996 and 2001 Canadian Census. William Floch, 2004
- Québec's Administrative Regions in Demographic Profiles of Official Language Communities in Canada, 1996-2001. William Floch, 2004
- CROP and Missisquoi Institute Survey on Attitudes, Experiences, and Issues for Québec's Anglophone Communities. June 2000
- Québec Social and Health Survey, Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquête sociale et de santé*, 1998

What is Population Health?¹

Population health is an approach that aims to improve the health of an entire population by taking into account a broad range of factors that have a strong influence on health. The population approach recognizes health as a resource that enables individuals and communities to achieve social well being and quality of life; it also strives to reduce inequalities to health access between population groups. It is an approach which supports the development of new sources of evidence on the determinants of health, as well as innovative strategies to promote informed action which addresses the full range of social, economic, and environmental factors. Besides encouraging joint actions between health and other sectors it promotes the empowerment of communities as key partners in the decisions affecting health outcomes.

Population Health Determinants

The population health approach considers that a broad range of individual and collective factors and other conditions are connected to health status. These influences rarely exist in isolation and it is usually the nature of their configuration which explains why some social groups enjoy a better health situation than others. This report will be limited primarily to the eight determinants listed below due largely to the nature of the data available at a regional level. The report makes no claim to represent a total range of factors.

¹ This definition of the Population Health Approach is drawn from James Carter, A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach, CHSSN, March 2003

Definitions of Health Determinants

Key Determinant 1: Income and Social Status

There is strong evidence that higher social and economic status is associated with better health. Higher incomes promote optimal living conditions, which include safe housing and good food. The degree of control people have over life circumstances and the ability to adapt to stressful situations are key influences. These two factors are considered to be the most important determinants of health.

Key Determinant 2: Social Support Networks

Support networks of family, friends, and neighbors are important in helping people solve problems and deal with adversity. They contribute to an individual's sense of control over life circumstances and act as a buffer against health problems.

Key Determinant 3: Education

Education is closely tied to income and social status and provides knowledge and skills for problem solving. It helps provide a sense of control and mastery over life circumstances. It increases opportunities for job and income security, and for job satisfaction.

Key Determinant 4: Employment and Working Conditions

Employment has a significant effect on a person's physical, mental and social health. Paid work provides not only money, but also a sense of identity and purpose, social contacts and opportunities for personal growth. Unemployed people have a reduced life expectancy and suffer significantly more health problems than people who have a job.

Key Determinant 5: Social Environments

Civic vitality is reflected in the institutions, organizations and informal giving practices that people create to share resources and build attachments with others. In addition, social stability, recognition of diversity, safety, good working relationships, and cohesive communities provide a supportive society that reduces or avoids many potential risks to good health.

Key Determinant 6: Health Services

Health services, particularly those designed to maintain and promote health, to prevent disease and to restore health, contribute to population health. The health services continuum of care includes treatment and secondary prevention.

Key Determinant 7: Gender

Gender refers to the array of socially determined roles, personality traits, attitudes, behaviours, values, relative power and influence that society ascribes to the two sexes on a differential basis. Many health issues are a function of gender-based social status or roles.

Key Determinant 8: Culture

Some persons or groups may face additional health risks due to a socio-economic environment which is largely determined by dominant cultural values that contribute to the perpetuation of conditions such as marginalization, loss or devaluation of language and culture and lack of access to culturally appropriate health care and services.

Terminology

While for the most part the meaning of demographic and administrative terms will be clarified as they arise in the report, the [list of acronyms and glossary](#) may be consulted for expanded definition where necessary. The online Statistics Canada [2001 Census Dictionary](#) may also be used for clarification of terms.

Getting Around this Document

A variety of internal links are included in this report for ease of viewing and comparison of different sections:

- The Table of Contents is hyperlinked to each section of the report.
- The map of Québec at the beginning of each Regional section links to every other Regional section for quick comparisons between different regions.
- Each of the regional Overview pages also links to its related regional full description providing more detailed information.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| mmi | rgi |
|---------------------|---------------------|
- The links **mmi** and **rgi** appear on several of the statistical tables in each regional description to provide an explanation of these two important types of Population Health measurement: Minority-Majority Index and Regional Geographic Index.



II. Health Determinants of English-speaking Québec

For the purpose of highlighting the situation of English-speaking Quebec as a provincial entity the following section draws on four studies;

1. A Community Guide to the Population Health Approach, James Carter, 2003
2. Health Canada Consultative Committee for English-speaking Minority Communities, *Report to the Federal Minister of Health*, July 2002
3. CROP and Missisquoi Institute Survey on Attitudes, Experiences, and Issues for Quebec's Anglophone Communities, June 2000
4. Quebec Social and Health Survey, Institut de la statistique du Québec, *Enquete social et de santé*, 1998

When we consider Québec's English-speaking minority communities in the context of all Canadian minority linguistic communities we find only the Francophone population of New Brunswick represents a larger percentage of the total provincial population. It is important to keep in mind that the total population of Québec's official linguistic minority is larger than that of some Canadian provinces.

When Anglophones responding to the CROP Missisquoi Institute survey were asked to rate the degree of importance of a series of specific issues facing the Anglophone community, a clear pattern emerged. 84% said that access to English-language health and social services was extremely or very important, 73% said access to government services in general, 68% said access to job training and unemployment. (C-MI Survey, 2000)

Income and Social Status highlights

Health status improves at each step up the income and social ladder as these increase life chances and coping skills. Social inequality is linked to poor health as it erodes the climate trust that is associated with developing supportive relationships and a sense of control over life circumstances.

- Low-income Canadians are more likely to die earlier and to suffer more illnesses than Canadians with higher incomes.
- Studies show that large differences in income distribution (the gap between rich and poor) are a more important health determinant than the total income that a population generates. Income gaps within and between groups increase social problems and poor health.
- 27% of English-speaking Quebecers (those for whom English is the first official language spoken) live below the Statistics Canada low-income cut-offs. The rate is greater than that of French-speaking Quebecers (22%). This means that over 250,000 members of these communities are vulnerable.

- 48% of unattached individuals in English-speaking communities live below the low-income cut-off.
- 49% of those in English-speaking communities living in single-parent families are low-income.
- English-speaking communities are less well off in all regions except for Montréal-Centre. But even here, over 30% of English-speaking people live below the low-income cut-offs.
- The 1998 Québec Social and Health Survey showed that English-speakers (by mother tongue) living in Québec perceived their economic situation to be poor or very poor to the same degree as French-speakers.

Social Support Networks highlights

Support from families, friends, and communities is associated with better health. Evidence suggests the health effect of social relationships may be as important as established risk factors such as smoking, obesity, or high blood pressure.

- English-speakers are much more likely than French-speakers to say they would turn to family first in case of illness; French-speakers would turn to public services first.
- English-speakers are far less likely than French speakers to have a family member living nearby.
- In 8 of 16 administrative health regions, the ratio of Care-givers to the seniors in English-speaking communities was less than the provincial average of 2.3 to 1.
- English-speaking communities in 14 of 16 administrative health regions in Québec experienced a population decline from 1996 to 2001.
- For a number of regions (Mauricie, Capital-Nationale, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Abitibi-Témiscamingue) this decline exceeds 10% and in the case of Chaudière-Appalaches, the decline exceeds 20% which represents a substantial loss of community. Nord-du-Québec, Outaouais and Montréal are the only regions that experienced population growth among Anglophones in the 1996-2001 period.

Education highlights

Health status and level of education are strongly linked. The quality of life a community or an individual is strongly linked to the ability to access and understand health information.

- Canadians with low literacy skills are more likely to be unemployed and poor, to suffer poorer health and to die earlier than Canadians with high levels of literacy.
- The 1998 Québec Social and Health Survey demonstrates that Quebecers (including English-speaking Quebecers) with very low scolarity perceive their health status to be average or poor compared to those with more education.

- The Québec survey also shows those Quebecers (including English-speakers) with low scolarity have higher levels of psychological stress and activity limitations compared with those of higher education. Those with low scolarity are more likely to consider their eating habits as average or poor and have problems offering balanced meals to their children.

Employment and Working Conditions highlights

When employment is a source of income security and a means of social identity it contributes to improved levels of well-being. In contrast, unemployment and underemployment are associated with significant mental and physical health problems.

- The unemployment rate is greater among Anglophones than among Francophones in 15 out of 16 regions.
- The 1998 Québec Social and Health Survey links unemployment with other factors of health vulnerability such as food insecurity, poor perception of health status, increased number and duration of health problems, high levels of psychological stress, increased presence of suicidal ideas, physical limitations on activity, lack of social intimacy, and lack of coverage by private health insurance plans.
- The CROP Missisquoi survey found that while employment issues are of major concern to English-speakers, particularly in those regions where unemployment is a major problem, the degree of knowledge about and confidence in local resources appears to be relatively low.
- A full 61% of Anglophones responding to the CROP Missisquoi survey were unable to name any local resources which help people find jobs and develop their skills. Some 81% of Anglophones were unable to name a government office which could provide information or advice on how to start a business.
- Only 30% of the Anglophones responding to CROP Missisquoi felt they had equal access to federal government jobs. Only 19% believed that Anglophones have equal access to jobs with the provincial public service and this appears to be unaffected by the level of conversational bilingualism.

Social Environments highlights

Civic vitality is reflected in the institutions, organizations and informal giving practices that people create to share resources and build attachments with others. In addition, social stability, recognition of diversity, safety, good working relationships, and cohesive communities provide a supportive society that reduces or avoids many potential risks to good health.

- Social environments are affected by community vitality. English-speaking communities in 9 out of 16 administrative health regions are considered to have very low or low demographic vitality. Demographic vitality is an aggregate of community characteristics including rate of aging, unemployment, proportion of Care-givers to seniors, population size, and level of bilingualism.
- English-speakers are far less likely than French-speakers to have a family member living nearby, yet English-speakers are more likely than their French-speaking neighbours to say they would turn to family first in the case of illness.
- Of the Anglophones surveyed by CROP Missisquoi some 49% felt the Anglophone community does not have effective and strong leadership; a full 42% were unable to identify an organization most dedicated to representing the interests of the Anglophone community, and an additional 14% of respondents denied that such an organization exists.

Health Services highlights

Health services, particularly those designed to maintain and promote health, to prevent disease and to restore health, contribute to population health. The health services continuum of care includes treatment and secondary prevention.

- Shifting care into the community and the home raises concerns about the increased financial, physical, and emotional burdens placed on families, especially women.
- The 1998 Québec Social and health survey found that 78% of Francophones knew about Info-santé, while only 59% of Anglophones did. While 31% of Francophones have used Info-santé, only 19% of Anglophones have.
- About 6 out of 10 English-speaking people who use Info-santé receive the service in English. About 66% of Anglophones have received primary care in English.
- While over 70% of those with upper middle or very high incomes are covered by some type of private health insurance plan, only 8% of the very poor are.
- There are 9 regions where less than half of Anglophones have received primary care in English.
- There are 4 regions where entitled access to statutory services in English for Youth in difficulty is limited, extremely limited or non-existent.
- Eleven regions are considered to have limited, extremely limited or non-existent access to entitled English-language services provided by rehabilitation centres serving those with physical or intellectual disabilities, youth in difficulty, or persons with drug or alcohol addiction.
- Half of the administrative health regions are in deficit with respect to having moderate to substantial access to entitled English-language services by long-term care centres for the elderly.
- Seven of the regions are considered to have limited, extremely limited or non-existent access to entitled English-language general and specialized medical services delivered by hospitals.

- On a provincial basis, the most reliable source of English –language services is the private physician; the least reliable source of English-language services is the CLSC including Info-santé. The concentration of English speakers in the metropolitan Montréal region, where services are more readily available, masks the rather low level of access provided to English speakers in the regions.

Gender highlights

Gender refers to the array of society-determined roles, personality traits, attitudes, behaviours, values, relative power and influence that society ascribes to the two sexes on a differential basis. Many health issues are a function of gender-based social status or roles.

- Men are more likely to die prematurely than women, largely as a result of heart disease, fatal unintentional injuries, cancer and suicide. Rates of potential years of life lost before age 70 are almost twice as high for men than women and approximately three times as high among men aged 20 to 34.
- While women live longer than men, they are more likely to suffer depression, stress overload (often due to efforts to balance work and family life), chronic conditions such as arthritis and allergies, and injuries and death resulting from family violence.
- According to the 1998 Québec Social and Health Survey, the overwhelming majority of heads of single-parent families are women (83%).
- 49% of those in English-speaking communities living in single-parent families have incomes below the statistics Canada low-income cut-offs.
- 22.5% of the Québec population living in a single parent family experience food insecurity, including restriction on food availability and inability to offer balanced meals to children. This compares to 5,9% of those in two-parent families.
- Young Québec women aged 15 to 24 are more inclined than any other age group of either sex to consider their mental health as poor or average.
- Québec women experience a higher level of psychological stress compared to men (22.8% compared to 17.3%). Almost 34% of women aged 15 to 24 experience a high level of psychological stress.

Culture highlights

Some persons or groups may face additional health risks due to a socio-economic environment which is largely determined by dominant cultural values that contribute to the perpetuation of conditions such as marginalization, loss or devaluation of language and culture and lack of access to culturally appropriate health care and services.

- English-speaking communities in 14 of 16 administrative health regions in Québec experienced a population decline from 1996 to 2001.

- A number of studies have confirmed that language is a health determinant and that language barriers create inequalities in health status. They conclude that problems in communication and understanding reduce the use of preventative services, increase the amount of time spent in consultations and diagnostic tests, influence the quality of service in areas where language is an essential tool such as mental health services, social services, physiotherapy and occupational therapy. Language barriers also reduce the probability of compliance with treatment and diminish the level of satisfaction with the care and services rendered.
- 17% of English-speaking Quebecers mention that language issues, including those related to Bill 101, are the most important problem facing all residents of their region. Health care follows, particularly among residents of Estrie.
- Some 66% of Anglophones felt the future of the English-speaking community in Québec was threatened; only 14% of Francophones shared this opinion.



III. Health Determinants of English-speaking Regional Communities

Acknowledgement

For the purpose of describing regional highlights, this section draws primarily on the demographic data developed by William Floch for the Department of Canadian Heritage based on the 1996 and 2001 Canadian Census, 2004. Any other sources are indicated throughout.

Regional Health Determinants

While the factors influencing health in a given region will be presented as much as possible as discreet entities it is important to keep in mind they are interdependent. Often the configuration of a number of factors underlies the difference between a weak and an optimal health situation.

Explanation of Table Indices:

Information in this report is supported by a series of reference tables for each administrative region. One of these tables compares the Income/Social Status of each region's Anglophone population relative to either the Francophone regional majority, or to the entire Anglophone population of the province. Two important methods of measurement (**mmi** and **rgi**) are used and their meanings are explained here:

Minority-Majority Index (mmi)

The Minority-Majority Index in this report compares the characteristic of the regional *minority* Anglophone population relative to the *majority* Francophone population which shares the same region. An **mmi greater than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is more commonly found in the minority population. An **mmi less than 1.00** indicates that it is less present in the minority population.

Example: This Minority-Majority Index table for the Outaouais region indicates that the average income **mmi of 0.99** for the Anglophone population is just slightly lower than that of the Francophone population, while the proportion of population over the age of 15 without income is an **mmi of 1.09**, significantly higher.

Income/Social Status Characteristics	mmi
Average income	0.99
Population 15+ without income	1.09
Dependence on government transfer	1.06
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.07
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.99

Relative Geographic Index (rgi)

The Relative Geographic Index in this document refers to the relative value of a characteristic for the Anglophone population of a given region compared to the Anglophone population of the entire province of Québec. Thus, an **rgi greater than 1.00**

indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi less than 1.00** indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

Example: Adding the **rgi** index to the same table indicates that the proportion of Anglophone population of the Outaouais over the age of 15 without income has an **rgi of**

0.91 (or lower than the proportion of the Anglophone population of the whole province), while the **rgi of 1.13** indicates that the relative incidence of high income earning is substantially higher.

Income/Social Status Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	0.99	0.99
Population 15+ without income	1.09	0.91
Dependence on government transfer	1.06	0.97
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.07	0.93
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.99	1.13



Overview - Region 01 – Bas-Saint-Laurent		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones have a somewhat higher proportion of individuals with low income and more earning over \$50k compared to Francophones. The proportion of income drawn from government transfer is higher for Anglophones in this region than both Francophones and the larger Anglophone population across the province.	
Social Support Networks	Anglophones have a high rate of aging (17.1%) relative to Francophones and their mmi ranks 7 out of 16 regions. While the caregiver-to-senior ratio of the minority and majority are nearly identical Anglophones have notably lower numbers of youth (under 25 yrs of age).	
Education	Relative to the Francophone majority Anglophones have a lower tendency to have no high school leaving and a higher tendency to have postsecondary qualifications. Men are twice as likely as women to have a university degree.	
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones are more likely than the Francophone majority as well as larger provincial Anglophones to be out of the workforce. Anglophones have a higher unemployment rate than Francophones, and this rate is almost double that of their Anglophone peers across the province. Anglophones exhibit a lower incidence of unpaid care (10+ to seniors) than Francophones.	
Social Environments	The English-speaking population in this region experienced a decline of 12.1% between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism for Anglophones is 89.6%.	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations for the Anglophone community is very low compared to the provincial average ranking 16th of 16. The region ranks 15th of 16 regions in the area of entitled services for English-speakers. This region has no designated English language institutions for health and social services.	
Gender	There four times more widowed Anglophone women than men Anglophone women experience a lower rate of unemployment and are more likely not to be in the labour force. There is a greater proportion of senior Anglophone women than Francophone.	
Culture	A greater proportion of the Anglophone population claim multiple ethnic origins when compared to Francophones.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
The small size of the Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone population is a defining characteristic which makes its description in this report more limited than in other regions. In a population this size the decline of 12.1% is very significant and, when combined with notably low numbers of youth, its demographic vitality is put at risk. While the minority experiences a high rate of aging, there is a sufficiently large cohort of middle-years individuals to sustain a caregiver-to-senior ratio similar to the majority. High levels of education and high levels of bilingualism are health strengths. Access to English services is very low and is increasingly a key factor in the health of this population.		

Overview - Region 02 – Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	The average income of Anglophones and the incidence of those earning over \$50k is higher than that of the majority. The proportion of income drawn from government transfers is 25% lower for Anglophones than the Francophone population.	
Social Support Networks	Anglophones have a somewhat high rate of aging (14.1%) and the aging mmi ranks 8th out of 16 regions. An age structure similar to that of the majority suggests conditions for a strong support network are present. There are substantially more widowed Anglophone women than men.	
Education	English-speakers are less likely than Francophones to be without high school leaving. In the 45-64 age group there are fewer Anglophones with high school leaving than in the older age group. There is a substantial proportion of the Anglophone population with a post-secondary degree.	
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones experience a higher unemployment rate than the majority and 72% higher than Anglophones across the province. A substantial number of Anglophones are not in the workforce. The involvement of Anglophones in unpaid care is only slightly greater than that of Francophones.	
Social Environments	The English-speaking population in this region appears to be stable. 92% of the Anglophone population are bilingual.	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations for the Anglophone community is very low compared to the provincial average ranking 16th of 16. The region ranks 14th of 16 in the area of entitled services for English-speakers. The proportion of the Anglophone population employed in the health care and social assistance industrial sector is low (mmi=0.48)	
Gender	Anglophone women are 40% more likely to be unemployed than men. The proportion of women over 65 is lower than that of the majority. Employed Anglophone women tend to be concentrated in the health care and social assistance industrial sector but without substantial education in the area. There are more widowed Anglophone women than men.	
Culture	Anglophones tend to have a more ethnically and racially mixed population than the majority.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
While this Anglophone community has many strengths such as high levels of income and education it tends to be weak in the area of health services and levels of unemployment. The stability of the population and its high rate of bilingualism are both factors which may contribute to the reduction of health risk.		

Overview – Region 03 - Québec – La Capitale Nationale		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	Anglophones are 40% more likely to be high earners (over \$50k) than the Francophone majority. The average income of the Anglophone minority is slightly higher than that of the majority and they experience a lower dependency on government transfers.	
Social Support Networks	The rate of aging (15.2%) for Anglophones is slightly higher than the majority. Their mmi for aging ranks 11th of 16 regions. The proportion of caregivers to seniors suggests the demographic conditions for a strong social support network are present.	
Education	A greater proportion of the Anglophone population has attained high school leaving and postsecondary qualifications.	
Employment & Working Conditions	There is an average to slightly lower rate of unemployment in the Anglophone population. The rate of unpaid care for children is greater for the English-speaking community relative to the Francophone majority.	
Social Environments	Anglophones experienced a 13.2% decline in their population in the inter-censal period of 1996-2001. 89.5% of the minority population is bilingual.	
Health Services	Access to English in health situations relative to the provincial average is low. Québec ranks 13th among 16 regions. With respect to entitled services this region ranks 6th of 16 regions. The proportion of the Anglophone population employed in the health care and social assistance industrial sector is about half of the proportion of Francophones.	
Gender	Anglophone women in this region are substantially more likely to be out of the labour force than Anglophone men. There is a large proportion of senior widowed women. Anglophone women are significantly more likely than men to be employed in the health care and social assistance industrial sector.	
Culture	The Anglophone population tends to be more ethnically diverse than the Francophone majority.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
This region is significantly weak in the area of access to English in health situations. The Anglophone population declined significantly in the period between 1996 and 2001 relative to the Francophone majority and this may weaken the level of demographic vitality. The moderate rate of aging, high levels of bilingualism, substantial levels of income and education are all factors which may contribute to lower levels of health risks.		

Overview - Region 04 – Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	This Anglophone community experiences a low rate of low income. The average income for English-speakers is higher than that of their French-speaking neighbours.	
Social Support Networks	This Anglophone community has a high rate of aging (20.5%). Their mmi ranks the 4th highest of the 16 regions. Relative to the Francophone majority the English-speaking minority has fewer youth in the 24 and under age group.	
Education	Anglophones are less likely than Francophones to be without high school leaving. Anglophones are 22% more likely to have a post-secondary degree. Anglophone women are 50% less likely not to complete their university degree relative to Anglophone men	
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones are substantially more likely than both Francophones and Anglophones across the province to be out of the workforce. The unemployment rate among Anglophones of this region is substantially higher than that of their provincial peers. This English-speaking community is highly involved in unpaid care.	
Social Environments	This Anglophone population experienced a substantial (18.6%) decline in the inter-censal period of 1996-2001. The level of bilingualism of the Anglophone group is high (92%).	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations for the Anglophone community relative to the provincial average is very low. It ranks 14th of 16 regions. It ranks 16th of 16 regions in entitled services. There are no designated English language institutions for health and social services in this region.	
Gender	Anglophone women are 20% less likely to be unemployed than Anglophone men and their proportional rate of dependency on government transfers is high. There is a large proportion of widowed senior women in the English-speaking community per capita.	
Culture	There is a greater likelihood of diverse of ethnic identities in the composition of the Anglophone minority compared to the majority.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
This region is characterized by an accelerated rate of aging which is likely to place strain upon its social support networks and this is compounded by the very low level of health services in English. The notable decline of the Anglophone population in this manufacturing region places its demographic vitality at risk. Its strength lies in a high rate of bilingualism, a high average income, and levels of education which are generally higher than the majority.		

Overview - Region 05 – Estrie		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	There is a significant polarization of rich and poor in this English-speaking community. Rate of dependence on government transfers exceeds that of the majority and of the larger Anglophone provincial population. The average income of Anglophones is low relative to the Francophone.	
Social Support Networks	The Anglophone community has an accelerated rate of aging (19%). Their mmi ranks the 2nd highest of 16 regions. There are low numbers of Anglophone individuals in the middle years age group.	
Education	Levels of scolarity have declined in the Anglophone population. Anglophones are more likely than Francophones and the Anglophone provincial population not to have high school leaving. They have a greater likelihood of no university degree than the majority population.	
Employment & Working Conditions	A greater proportion of the linguistic minority population is out of the labour force. The unemployment rate of the Anglophone is high relative to the Francophone. Anglophones experience a high rate of unpaid work (especially women).	
Social Environments	The English-speaking population is declining. The rate of bilingualism among Anglophones relative to the majority is 63% . There is a strong tradition of family-based care among Anglophones.	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations relative to the provincial average is low. This Anglophone group ranks 4th of 16 in regional ranking of entitled services. Service access is substantial. The Anglophone minority population is underrepresented in the health care and social assistance industrial sector.	
Gender	Anglophone women experience the highest rate of unemployment combined with the lowest average income amongst both the Anglophone and majority group. There are high proportions of senior widowed Anglophone women.	
Culture	This Anglophone community is among those least likely to believe in equal access to government jobs. Low knowledge of resources for employment and career development.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
The high rate of aging, growing levels of low income and decline in levels of education suggest an increasing health risk for this community. The social support network of families and communities is likely to be strained by the low number of middle generation individuals. The discrepancy between fairly high levels of education and income status is noteworthy among Estrie Anglophones. The fact of an age structure which diverges from the majority, the tendency to be located in rural rather than urban areas and the general reduction of health services combined with a culturally preferred family based model of care suggests gendered health outcomes.		

Overview - Region 06 – Montréal		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	The average income of Anglophones is slightly higher than that of Francophones. The rate of dependence on government transfer of the minority is 20% lower relative to the majority.	
Social Support Networks	The Anglophone community of Montréal is experiencing a moderate 13.4% rate of aging. Their mmi ranks 13th among 16 regions. The proportion of caregivers to seniors suggests the demographic conditions are present for strong social support networks.	
Education	Anglophones are less likely than Francophones as well as Anglophones across the province to have no high school leaving. Relative to the majority, English-speakers are more likely to have postsecondary qualifications. Anglophone women in this region are as likely as Anglophone men to complete their postsecondary degree.	
Employment & Working Conditions	The unemployment rate of the minority and the majority is similar. Government transfers comprise a smaller proportion of the income of the Anglophone population. Anglophones tend to be more involved in unpaid care than Francophones.	
Social Environments	This Anglophone community grew 6% between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism is 60% for Anglophones in Montréal.	
Health Services	Relative to the provincial average the use of English in health situations is high in this population. Its mmi ranks 2nd of 16 regions. It ranks 2nd of 16 regions in the area of entitled services. Montréal Anglophones have 36 designated institutions for health and social services.	
Gender	Anglophone women are more likely to be out of the workforce. The rate of dependence on government transfer for Anglophone women exceeds that of Anglophone men. There are four and a half times more widowed Anglophone women than men. Relative to the Francophone population there are fewer widowed women.	
Culture	There is a higher rate of individuals who claim multiple ethnic origins and visible minority status in the Anglophone population relative to the linguistic majority. Anglophone Montrealers are among those communities least likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
Among the advantages of the Montréal Anglophone community is the concentration of their population in a small territory with 36 designated institutions for health and social services. In this region 500,000 people live within 20km of each other. The presence of an age structure similar to the majority, high levels of education, and substantial income levels are all strengths which contribute to overall population health.		

Overview - Region 07 – Outaouais		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	There is a higher proportion of individuals with low income in the Anglophone population relative to the Francophone. The average income rate of the minority community is similar to the Francophone majority as well as the larger provincial Anglophone population.	
Social Support Networks	The Anglophone community in this region is experiencing a low rate of aging (10.3%) and their mmi ranks 12th among 16 regions. This group exhibits an age structure similar to its Francophone counterpart and it appears that the demographic conditions for a strong social support network are present. The majority and minority populations share similar rates of widowhood.	
Education	Anglophones in this region are more likely than their provincial peers and host majority to have no high school leaving. They are more likely than the Francophone majority and less likely than Anglophones across the province to have postsecondary qualifications. Anglophone women are less likely to complete their university degree than men.	
Employment & Working Conditions	The unemployment rate of Anglophones relative to Francophones is 32% higher. Compared to Anglophones across the province the Outaouais community exhibits proportionally fewer unemployed, fewer out of the workforce, and substantially more self-employed.	
Social Environments	This Anglophone population experienced growth between 1996 and 2001 The rate of bilingualism in this English-speaking community is 50.3% which is low relative to the larger provincial Anglophone group. The proportion of the Anglophone community who claim aboriginal identity is three and a half times that of the Francophone.	
Health Services	Relative to the provincial average the use of English in health situations in Outaouais is average, ranking 4th of 16. In the area of entitled services it ranks 5th of 16 regions. Outaouais has 2 designated institutions for health and social services. Anglophones are underrepresented as employees in the health care and social assistance industrial sector.	
Gender	Anglophone women are less likely to be unemployed than men. There are more than three and a half times as many widowed Anglophone women as there are Anglophone men. While the Anglophone community overall is more involved in unpaid care than Francophones, Anglophone women are twice as involved as Anglophone men.	
Culture	A greater percentage of the Anglophone population claim multiple ethnic origins. The likelihood of claiming an aboriginal identity is three and a half times greater in the English-speaking population.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
There is a significant divergence between the rural and urban constituencies of this Anglophone population which the research findings may not sufficiently reveal. The low rate of aging, population growth, and substantial health and social services are the strengths of this community. The unemployment rate is high, the rate of bilingualism is low and the percentage of the Anglophone population with no high school leaving is highest all of which may contribute to an increased health risk		

Overview - Region 08 – Abitibi-Témiscamingue		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	Anglophones in this region have a substantially higher average income than Francophones and are similar to Anglophones across the province in this respect. Anglophones are similar to the majority and to provincial Anglophones in incidence of low income (under \$20k)	
Social Support Networks	The Anglophone population is experiencing a moderate rate of aging (13.8%). Their mmi ranks 11th among 16 regions. The Anglophone caregiver-to-senior ratio is lower than that of the Francophone population	
Education	Anglophones are slightly more likely than the majority to have no high school leaving. They are 72% more likely to have no high school leaving than their provincial Anglophone peers. Anglophones in this region are less likely than the Francophone majority as well as provincial Anglophones to have postsecondary qualifications. Comparison of age groups within the Anglophone community suggests a decline in levels of scolarity over time	
Employment & Working Conditions	The Anglophone population has a high rate of high school drop-out, higher proportions out of the workforce, and high levels of unemployment relative to the majority as well as provincial Anglophones	
Social Environments	Between 1996 and 2001 the Anglophone population experienced a substantial decline of 16.5%. The rate of bilingualism for Anglophones is 63.1%. Substantial proportions of the Anglophone community claim an aboriginal identity	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations compared to the provincial average is very low ranking 10th out of 16 regions. In the regional ranking for entitled services this group is 11th of 16. There are no designated English institutions for this region and the Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the health care and social assistance industrial sector	
Gender	Anglophone women are less likely to be unemployed than Anglophone men, a greater proportion of women depend upon government transfers, and there are more widowed senior women than men. Anglophone women are only slightly more involved in unpaid care than their male counterpart	
Culture	The Anglophone population of this region includes a much greater proportion of individuals claiming aboriginal identity (22 times more) than the Francophone and the provincial Anglophone group	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
This Anglophone population experienced a substantial decline between 1996 and 2001 suggesting a lowering of demographic vitality. The high levels of unemployment, low levels of scolarity, and low levels of English health and social services are factors, which contribute to a vulnerable health situation. The rate of aging is moderate, the rate of bilingualism is substantial, and average income is high all of which contribute to an optimal health context.		

Overview - Region 09 – Côte Nord		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	Anglophones exhibit a higher proportion of low income earners and lower numbers of high income earners than Francophones. The average income of the minority is lower than the majority and much lower than the provincial Anglophone population. The rate of dependence on government transfer is higher than the majority and double the rate of Anglophones across Québec	
Social Support Networks	The Côte-Nord Anglophone population has a low rate of aging (11%) Their mmi for aging ranks 9th out of 16 regions. The age structure of the English-speaking community is similar to that of the Francophone	
Education	Anglophones are more likely to have no high school leaving than regional Francophones and twice as likely as provincial Anglophones. Côte-Nord Anglophones are less likely to have postsecondary qualifications relative to Francophones of the same region and Anglophones across Québec.	
Employment & Working Conditions	The unemployment rate of Anglophones is twice that of Francophones and three times that of the Québec Anglophone group. Government transfers represent substantially more of Anglophone income than Francophone and double that of their Anglophone peers	
Social Environments	This population experienced a decline of 5.8% between 1996 and 2001. 35.9% of the Anglophone population is bilingual which is very low compared to the provincial average	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations relative to the provincial average is high ranking 3rd of 16 regions. With respect to entitled services this population ranks 10 out of 16. Côte-Nord has 1 designated institution for health and social services	
Gender	There are four times more widowed Anglophone women than men Proportionally fewer Anglophone women than men are implicated in unpaid care to seniors. Anglophone men are three and a half times as likely as Francophone men to do 10+ hours of unpaid care.	
Culture	The Côte-Nord Anglophone population are among those regions least likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal and provincial jobs. The proportion of individuals who claim multiple ethnic origins is greater in the Anglophone population relative to the Francophone.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
Geographic isolation presents a challenge for this region yet also creates a context where Anglophones form a sub-regional majority and hence their strength in English services. The pattern of decline in this Anglophone population places its demographic vitality at risk. The low rate of aging, the similar age structure of the minority and majority, and substantial English services are strengths which foster population health. The high rate of low income, high rate of dependence on government transfer, low levels of education and low bilingualism are health determinants which if improved could contribute to the quality of life of the Anglophone group.		

Overview - Region 10 – Nord-du-Québec		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	The average income of the Anglophone population is lower than the Francophone as well as the larger provincial Anglophone group. The rate of dependence on government transfer by the minority is twice that of the majority. There is a higher proportion of the Anglophone population earning under \$20k and much smaller proportion earning over \$50k relative to the majority population.	
Social Support Networks	Given that the proportion of the Nord-du-Québec Anglophones over 65 years of age is very small (1.7%) this is not an aging community Their mmi ranks 16th of 16 regions and the age structure of this Anglophone population is unique among the regions.	
Education	The Anglophone population in this region is more likely to have no high school leaving and no postsecondary qualifications than its host majority.	
Employment & Working Conditions	The Anglophone community is slightly more likely to be out of the workforce, has a higher unemployment rate than the Francophone majority and Anglophones across the province, and is more reliant on government transfers than Francophones sharing the same territory.	
Social Environments	The Anglophone Nord-du-Québec population experienced substantial growth (19%) between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism of the Anglophone community is 19.8%.	
Health Services	Nord-du-Québec ranks number one among the regions for the use of English in health situations due to the particular organization of services in the Cree and Inuit communities. With respect to entitled services the Anglophone community ranks 12th out of 16.	
Gender	Anglophone women have lower unemployment rates, are more likely to be out of the workforce, and earn a lower average income than Anglophone men. Anglophone women are more likely to attain a university degree despite a higher university drop-out rate than Anglophone men. There are only 1/3 as many Anglophone women as Francophone women.	
Culture	The proportion of the Anglophone population that claims aboriginal identity is eight times greater than that of the Francophone group.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
When considering social support networks in this region it is more appropriate to use a caregiver to child ratio and social support as it relates to youth. The missing 65+ generation represents a health risk for this group given the key role seniors play in a family based model of care and in communities as leaders and volunteers among many other roles. The strain this represents is likely to be compounded by low income levels, low educational achievement, and geographical isolation which can affect access to public health services.		

Overview - Region 11 – Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	Anglophones in this region exhibit a high proportion of individuals with low income, and a low proportion with high income, relative to the Francophone majority and the larger Anglophone population. The average income of the minority is similar to that of the majority. The rate of dependence on government transfer for Anglophones is 2.5 times greater than their Anglophone peers across the province.	
Social Support Networks	The Anglophone community is experiencing a very high rate of aging (17.5%) relative to the Francophone. Its aging mmi ranks 7th among 16 regions.	
Education	The Anglophone community is more than twice as likely to have no high school leaving relative to the larger provincial Anglophone population. The 15 – 24 Anglophone youth are 25% more likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving. Gaspésie Anglophones are less likely to have postsecondary qualifications relative to their host majority as well as their Anglophone peers.	
Employment & Working Conditions	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones are one of the two regions with the highest rate of unemployment relative to their majorities. Their rate of employment is more than three times higher than the Anglophone provincial average. Anglophones are more likely to be out of the workforce than Francophones.	
Social Environments	This Anglophone population experienced a population decline of 7.9% between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism for Gaspésie Anglophones is 43.5%.	
Health Services	This population has no designated English language institutions for health and social services. The use of English in health situations relative to the provincial average is low ranking 6th out of 16 regions. Entitled services are very limited ranking 13th out of 16.	
Gender	There are nearly four times as many Anglophone widowed women as widowed Anglophone men. Anglophone women are less likely to be unemployed, more likely to earn under \$20k, and government transfers constitute a greater proportion of their income relative to Anglophone men.	
Culture	A higher proportion of the Anglophone population claim aboriginal identity as well as multiple ethnic origins compared to Francophones.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
The accelerated rate of aging, geographic isolation, and low levels of bilingualism suggests a possible strain upon social support networks in this English-speaking population. This is compounded by a high proportion of low income earners, a high rate of unemployment, and low access to English services all of which can contribute to increased health risks. The high rate of unpaid care by Anglophone women who are also less likely to be unemployed suggests a gender specific health risk.		

Overview - Region 12 – Chaudière-Appalaches		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	Anglophones in this region display a low proportion of low income earners and a high proportion of those earning over \$50k compared to Francophones sharing the same territory. The average income for Anglophones is high relative to Francophone majority. The rate of dependence on government transfer is low.	
Social Support Networks	Anglophones in this region experience a moderate rate of aging (11%). Their aging mmi ranks 14th of 16 regions. The proportion of individuals in their senior years (65+) is almost identical for the minority and majority populations.	
Education	Anglophones are less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones as well as Anglophones across the province. Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are more likely than Francophones to have postsecondary qualifications. The highest tendency towards such qualifications is in the 65+ group at 73%and this declines to 35% in the 15-24 age group.	
Employment & Working Conditions	The unemployment rate is higher in the Anglophone population relative to the Francophone and lower relative to provincial Anglophones. The Anglophone minority is less reliant on government transfer as a portion of their income compared to the majority.	
Social Environments	The Anglophone population experienced a 20.9% decline in their population between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism of English-speakers is 86.5%.	
Health Services	Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones have no designated English-language institutions for health and social services. The use of English in health situations compared to the provincial average is very low ranking 11th of 16. With respect to entitled services this region ranks 7th of 16.	
Gender	Anglophone women are more than five times as likely as Anglophone men to claim 10+hours of unpaid care to seniors. There is a lower proportion of senior Anglophone women than Francophone as well as fewer widowed women. Anglophone women have rate of unemployment similar to Anglophone men and a greater likelihood of lower income.	
Culture	There are twice as many individuals who claim multiple ethnic origins in the Anglophone population relative to the Francophone group.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
The caregiver-to-senior ratio in the Anglophone community of this region suggests that the demographic conditions are present for strong support networks. The strengths of this population tend to lie in their high average income, high levels of education, and high rate of bilingualism. The substantial decline of this community in the period between 1996 and 2001 places their demographic vitality at risk. The low access to health services in English, a tendency of levels of scolarity to decline over time, and a fair rate of unemployment are factors which can contribute to a weaker health status.		

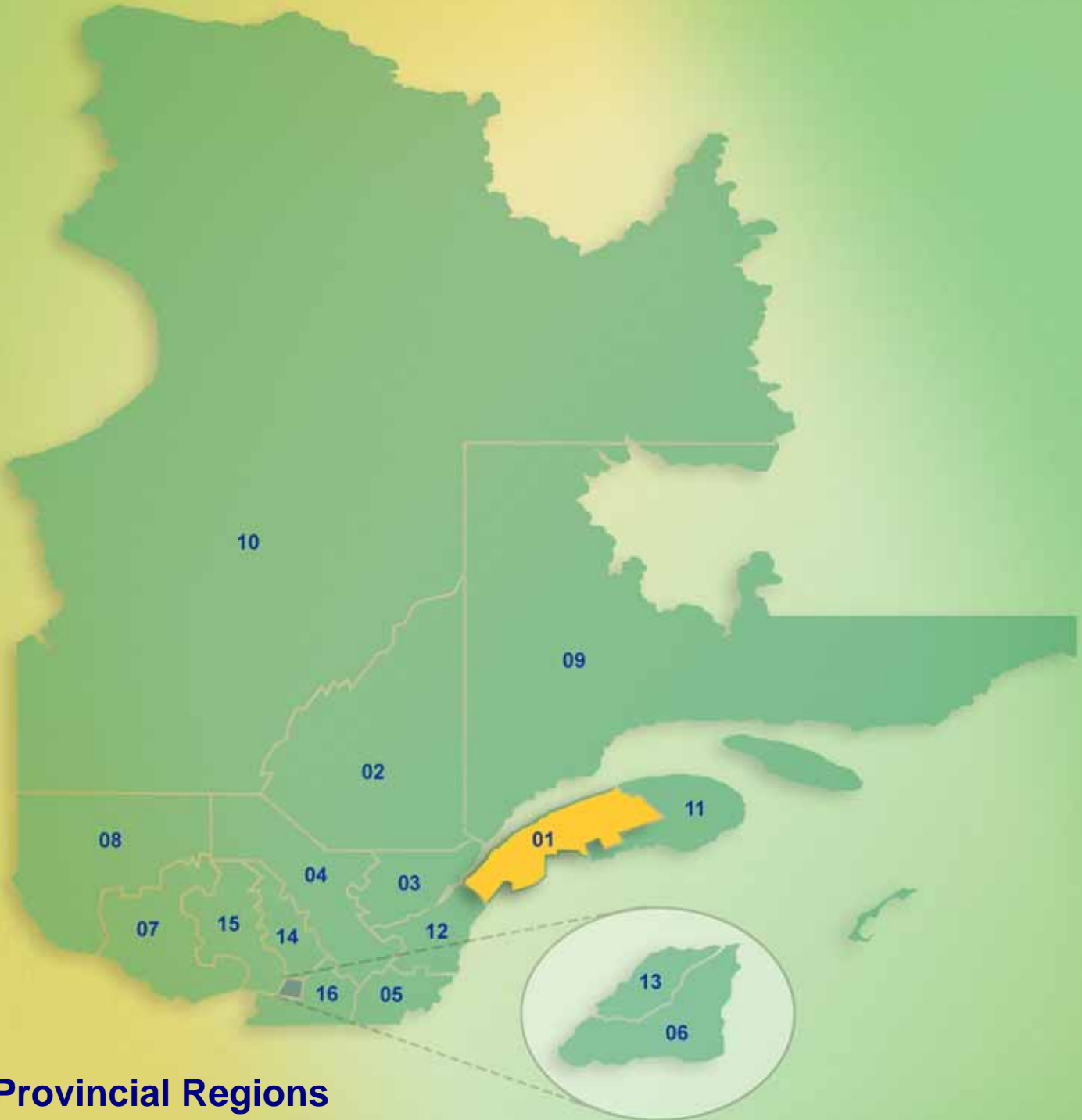
Overview - Region 13 – Laval		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	The average income of Laval Anglophones is slightly less than that of the Francophone majority as well as their Anglophone peers across the province. The Anglophone community exhibits a slightly higher incidence of low income and a lower incidence of high income earners relative to the Francophone majority.	
Social Support Networks	Anglophones in this region experience a low rate of aging (10.8%). Their aging mmi ranks 15th of 16 regions. The proportion of Laval Anglophones in their senior years is smaller than that of the Francophone population.	
Education	The Anglophone population is slightly more likely to have no high school leaving compared to both the Francophone majority and Anglophones across the province. The rate of postsecondary qualifications in the Anglophone population is similar to the Francophone and somewhat lower than that of the provincial Anglophone group.	
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones are equally as likely to be out of the workforce as Francophones. The unemployment rate of Anglophones is higher than that of the Francophones and lower than the Anglophones across Québec. Laval Anglophones are 48% more likely to be self-employed than their Francophone neighbours.	
Social Environments	The Anglophone population experienced a rate of growth of 5.3% in the period between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism in the Anglophone community is 69.3%.	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations relative to the provincial average is very low ranking this region 8th of 16. 7 of the 9 health situations evaluated fall below the provincial average. With respect to entitled services the region ranks 3rd of 16. Laval has 1 designated English institution for health and social services. Anglophones are only half as likely as Francophones to be employed in the health care and social assistance industrial sector.	
Gender	There are four times more widowed Anglophone women than men. Anglophone women are 20% less likely than men to complete their university degree. Anglophone women are more than twice as likely to claim 10+ hours of unpaid care to seniors than their male counterparts. A larger part of the income of Anglophone women is drawn from government transfers relative to Anglophone men.	
Culture	There are fewer individuals in the Laval Anglophone population who claim multiple ethnic origins relative to Francophones.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
A substantial rate of growth between 1996 and 2001 combined with an average rate of income similar to the majority and a low rate of aging suggests the presence of key factors in population health. The unemployment rate and low access to English services indicate those areas which may be contributing to an increased health risk for Anglophones in this region.		

Overview - Region 14 – Lanaudière		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	The average income of Lanaudière Anglophones is somewhat higher than that of Francophones and similar to Anglophones across Québec. While Anglophones have the same proportion of individuals with low income as Francophones there is a greater number of high income earners. The proportion of income drawn from government transfers is somewhat greater for Anglophones than Francophones	
Social Support Networks	Anglophones in this region experience a high rate of aging (14.7%). Their aging mmi ranks 3rd of 16. Anglophones have 51% more individuals in their senior years than the Francophone majority.	
Education	Anglophones and Francophones are similar with respect to the likelihood of no high school leaving. The likelihood of no high school leaving is greater for Anglophones in the region than the provincial Anglophone population. While generally about equal to Francophones in attainment of postsecondary qualifications, the Anglophone 15-24 age group is 28% less likely than Francophones of the same age to have these qualifications. Lanaudière Anglophones are less likely to have postsecondary qualifications than Anglophones across the province	
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones in this region are more likely to be out of the workforce and have a higher unemployment rate than Francophones.	
Social Environments	The Anglophone population experienced a 7.2% decline between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism of English-speakers is 82.7%.	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations compared to the provincial average is very low ranking 12 of 16. With respect to entitled services this region ranks 9th of 16 regions. Lanaudière has one designated English-language institution for health and social services.	
Gender	There are three times as many widowed Anglophone women as men. Anglophone women are more likely to be unemployed, more likely to be out of the workforce, and more likely to be in a lower income bracket. Anglophone women are two and a half times more likely than Anglophone men to claim 10+hours of unpaid care to seniors.	
Culture	When compared to Francophones the Anglophone community is 70% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins and ten times more likely to have been born out of province.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
The level of average income, substantial levels of scholastic attainment, and a high rate of bilingualism are factors which contribute to the quality of life of this population. The decline of the population, higher rates of unemployment, and limited access to English health services are characteristics which pose a health risk. The inter-generational patterns in the area of education which suggest a decline in levels of scolarity are worthy of further investigation.		

Overview - Region 15 – Laurentides		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	The proportion of Laurentides Anglophones with low income is similar to that of the majority while the incidence of high income is slightly greater. The average income of Anglophones is slightly greater than Francophones and similar to Anglophones across the province.	
Social Support Networks	Anglophones in this region experience a high rate of aging (17.1%) and their aging mmi ranks the highest of all the regions. The caregiver-to-senior ratio of the Francophone majority is twice as high as that of Anglophones.	
Education	Anglophones are less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones; they are more likely to have no high school leaving than Anglophones across the province. Generally, Anglophones are more likely than Francophones to have a postsecondary degree. Anglophones over 65 are twice as likely as Francophones to have postsecondary qualifications. Anglophones 25-44 are 6% less likely to have postsecondary qualifications.	
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones are more likely to be out of the workforce, have a higher unemployment rate, and depend upon government transfers for a greater proportion of their income than Francophones. Anglophones give 60% more unpaid care (10+ hours) to seniors than Francophones.	
Social Environments	This Anglophone population experienced a 2.1% decline between 1996 and 2001. The rate of bilingualism of English-speakers is 68%.	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations is very low compared to the provincial average ranking 9th of 16. With respect to entitled services this region ranks 8th out of 16 regions. Laurentides has one designated English-language institution for health and social services. Anglophones are 50% less likely to be employed in the health care and social service industrial sector.	
Gender	Anglophone men are less likely to have high school leaving or a college certificate than Anglophone women. The percentage of Anglophone men doing 10+ hours of unpaid care to seniors is twice that of Francophone men; Anglophone women are 63% more likely than Anglophone men to perform this task.	
Culture	The proportion of the Anglophone population who claim multiple ethnic origins is greater than in the Francophone majority.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
The combination of a high rate of aging, high unemployment, and limited services suggest an increasing health risk for this community. The caregiver-to-senior ratio is low for this population and diverges substantially from the Francophone majority whose ratio is twice as high. The strain this represents on informal networks of care is not adequately addressed through public services. While income and education would appear to be strengths for this constituency the rate of unemployment and varying levels of scolarity between older and younger Anglophones may diminish their positive influence on health outcomes.		

Overview - Region 16 – Montérégie		Link to full description
Key Determinant	Key Facts	
Income & Social Status	Both the proportion of the Anglophone population with low income as well as the proportion earning over \$50k is similar to that of the Francophone majority. The average income of Anglophones is equal to that of Francophones.	
Social Support Networks	Anglophones in this region experience a high rate of aging (13.5%). Their aging mmi ranks 6th out of 16. Anglophones have 29% more individuals in their senior years than Francophones.	
Education	Anglophones are less likely to have no high school leaving and more likely to have postsecondary qualifications than Francophones. Montérégie Anglophones are equally as likely as their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving.	
Employment & Working Conditions	Anglophones are more likely to be out of the workforce and have a higher unemployment rate than Francophones in the region. Their unemployment rate is lower relative to provincial Anglophones.	
Social Environments	Between 1996 and 2001 this Anglophone population experienced a 4.8% decline. The rate of bilingualism of English-speakers is 64.5%.	
Health Services	The use of English in health situations compared to the provincial average is average ranking 5th of 16 regions. With respect to entitled services this region ranks the highest of all the regions. Montérégie has three designated English-language institutions for health and social services.	
Gender	Anglophone women are more likely to be unemployed, more likely to be out of the workforce, and have much lower income levels than their male counterpart. The proportion of income drawn from government transfer payments for Anglophone women is double that of Anglophone men. Anglophone women are twice as likely to claim 10+ hours of unpaid care to seniors as Anglophone men. There are three and a half times more widowed Anglophone women than men.	
Culture	The proportion of the Anglophone population who claim multiple ethnic origins is greater than that of the Francophone group.	
Defining Characteristics of the Region		
A notable strength of the Montérégie region with respect to population health is its level of services in English. While the rate of aging may place a strain on its social support networks this is at least partly addressed by the presence of substantial public services. The level of income and education are both factors which contribute to an optimal health context. The decline of this population places its demographic vitality at risk and its unemployment rate is slightly elevated. The low income of Anglophone women, their greater share of unpaid care, and higher rates of unemployment may suggest a gender specific health risk.		

Bas-Saint-Laurent



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 01 – Bas-Saint-Laurent

Bas-Saint-Laurent is an administrative region situated on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 2001 Bas-Saint-Laurent had 820 Anglophones who comprised 0.4% of the region's total population of 195,540. The largest municipality in the region is Rimouski with a population of 30,175 which also contains the largest

Anglophone population (218). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 113 individuals which represents a decline of 12.1%. This is the numerically smallest Anglophone community and one of the smallest regional proportions of all the English-speaking communities in the province.² Demographic vitality³ is very low.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	15
Access to entitled services	15
Services delivered in English	15
Summary rank	15
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ⁴	n.a.	n.a.
Population 15+ without income	0.55	0.58
Dependence on government transfer	1.07	1.74
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.07	1.22
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.14	0.61

- While displaying a somewhat higher proportion of individuals with low income, Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones also exhibit substantially more people at the upper end of the economic spectrum.
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is higher than that of the majority population and 74% higher than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Bas-Saint-Laurent are 7% more likely than Francophones in their region and 22% more likely than Anglophones across Québec to earn under \$20k.

² Given the small size of the Anglophone community in Bas-Saint-Laurent, the tables and analyses presented in this document should be used with caution particularly the income and education data.

³ The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate, and age structure.

⁴ Given the small size of this Anglophone population, average income data is not available due to confidentiality rules regarding Census data.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	6.7%	16.9%
15-24	4.9%	13.8%
25-44	31.1%	27.2%
45-64	38.1%	28.2%
65+	17.1%	14.0%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.45	2.42

- The Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone population are experiencing a rate of aging of 17.1% to 14% for Francophones of the same territory. While this results in a nearly identical Care-giver to senior ratio for the minority and majority there are clearly fewer youths in the Anglophone population. In 1996 the rate of aging for the Anglophones in Bas-Saint-Laurent was 7.7% which indicates a substantial increase in the proportion of those over 65 in five years.
- The very low numbers of youth (under 25 years of age) suggests that patterns of care will be under pressure in the future.
- There are more than four times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Bas-Saint-Laurent population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	0.61	0.88
With post-secondary qualifications	1.28	0.82
High school drop-out	0.85	0.80
College drop-out	1.23	1.19
University drop-out	1.12	1.15

- According to the 2001 Census, all age groups of Anglophones in the Bas St. Laurent region have a lower tendency to have no high school leaving than Francophones (46% in the 15-24 age group, 62% in the 25-44 age group, 33% in the 45-64 age group, and 39% overall).
- Anglophones in Bas St. Laurent have a 28% higher tendency than Francophones in the region to have post-secondary qualifications. However, they are 18% less likely to have such qualifications when compared to Anglophones across the province.
- In Bas St. Laurent, Anglophones in the 15-24 age group are 48% more likely to have post-secondary qualifications than regional Francophones in the same age cohort. Anglophones over 65 in the region are more than three times as likely to have post-secondary certification than regional Francophones.

- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are less likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=0.85) but are much more likely to do so at the college level (mmi=1.23) and more likely to do so at the university level (mmi=1.12)
- Within the Anglophone Bas-Saint-Laurent community men are twice as likely as women to hold a university degree.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	<u>mmi</u>	<u>rgi</u>
Unemployed	1.40	1.97
Not in workforce	1.04	1.16
Self-employed	1.05	0.93
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	0.92	1.17
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	0.89	0.80
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	0.57	0.48

- The main industrial sectors for Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones are manufacturing (10.7%) public administration (10.7%), health care and social assistance (10.1%) educational services (9.5%), and transportation and warehousing (9.5%)
- Anglophone women are nearly twice as likely as men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector
- Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones are 4% more likely than Francophones in the region and 16% more likely than Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Bas-Saint-Laurent community is 40% higher than that of the French-speaking Bas-Saint-Laurent community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is almost double.
- Government transfers represent 21.9% of the income of Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones which is similar to that of the Francophone majority
- In the Bas-Saint-Laurent region, Anglophones are less likely than their Francophone counterparts to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors;
- Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones are as likely as Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is fairly low for Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones compared to their provincial peers. (Saber-Freedman, 2001: 73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Bas-Saint-Laurent are among those regions likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal and provincial government jobs. Their interest in federal government employment is substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001: 79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone population declined by 113 individuals which represents a decline of 12.1% from 1996 to 2001. Roughly 82% of the Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously which is somewhat lower than that of the Francophone population, suggesting greater rate of mobility
- Bas-Saint-Laurent region has a 15% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 33.1% (18 times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones are more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian (8.5% in the Anglophone population compared to 0.2% in the Francophone) and much more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province (33.1% compared to 1.8%)
- 89.6% of the English-speaking population in Bas-Saint-Laurent are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Bas-Saint-Laurent has no designated English-language institutions for health and social services. (Carter, 2001: 5).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Bas-Saint-Laurent
Doctor	86%	26%
Hospital	80%	n/a
Community organization	78%	n/a
Emergency room	73%	28%
Private facility	72%	n/a
CHSLD	70%	n/a
CLSC	66%	6%
Info-santé	61%	31%
Private nurse	75%	n/a
Overall	75%	17.9%
Rank among regions	n/a	15

Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12)

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Bas-Saint-Laurent relative to the provincial average is very low. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers living in Bas-Saint-Laurent receiving service in English is extremely low. Unfortunately data is not available for many services. (CCESC, 2002: 12)

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English, Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones are extremely weak in all areas except general and specialized medical services which are moderate. (CCESC, 2002: 15)
- Bas-Saint-Laurent region has no inter-regional agreement in their access programs approved by the Québec government in 1999
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	4
General and specialized medical services	2
Long-term care	4
Youth protection	4
Rehabilitation	4
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	4
Sum of indicators of level of access	26
Regional ranking	15
Definition of the level of access to a service :	
1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002 :15)	

Gender

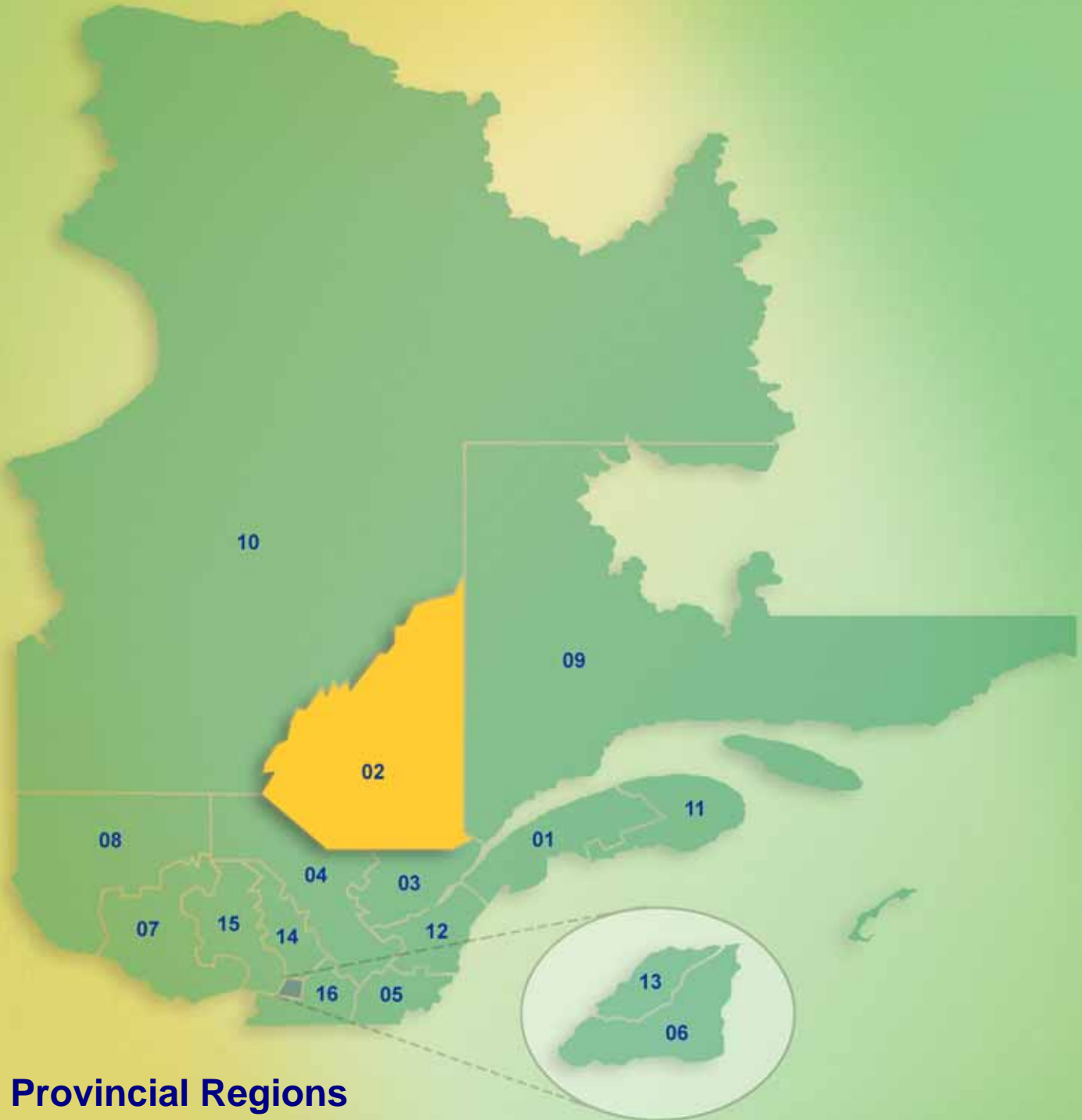
- Anglophone Bas-Saint-Laurent women have a lower rate of unemployment (44%) and are somewhat more likely (16%) not to be in the labour force than Anglophone men.
- When we consider women over 65, we find a much higher proportion in the Anglophone population than in the Francophone (mmi=1.51)
- There are more than four times more widowed Anglophone women as Anglophone men in this region
- There are also relatively more widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=1.16)
- Anglophone women are 73% likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance

Culture

- 71.6% of Bas-Saint-Laurent Anglophones are Catholic; 17.1% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Bas-Saint-Laurent are more than three times more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Bas-Saint-Laurent from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone and Francophone communities are similar. Anglophones are slightly more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; 77% more likely to be divorced; more likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 21% less likely to be widowed



Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 02 – Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean

Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean is an administrative region situated on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence. In 2001 Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean had 1,768 Anglophones who comprised 0.6% of the region's total population of 274,325. The largest municipality in the region is Chicoutimi with a population of 59,100 which also contains the largest Anglophone population (483). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 28 individuals which represents a decline of 1.5 %. Educational services, manufacturing, public administration, and professional/scientific and technical services are the largest employers of the English-speaking population living in the region. In the area of access to health and social services delivered in English the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean ranks the lowest of 16 health regions.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic characteristics	13
Access to entitled services	16
Services delivered in English	14
Summary rank	14
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ⁵	1.25	1.10
Population 15+ without income	1.15	1.63
Dependence on government transfer	0.76	0.98
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.95	0.98
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.59	1.34

- While displaying a proportion of individuals with low income similar to the majority population Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones also exhibit higher numbers of people (59% higher) at the higher end of the economic spectrum.
- The average income for Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones is substantially higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.25) and also slightly higher than that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.10)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is about 25% lower than that of the majority population and equal to the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean are slightly less likely than Francophones to earn under \$20k and do not differ from larger Anglophone Québec in this respect

⁵ Given the small size of this Anglophone population, average income data is not available due to confidentiality rules regarding Census data.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	15.0%	17.8%
15-24	8.6%	15.1%
25-44	30.0%	28.4%
45-64	30.4%	27.0%
65+	14.1%	11.7%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.58	2.90

- The Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophone population are experiencing a 14.1% rate of aging (14.1% are 65 and over compared to 11.7% for Francophones). In other words, Anglophones have 21% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- Given the differences in age distribution the care-giver to senior ratio is similar in the Anglophone and Francophone communities
- There are 82% more widowed women than widowed men in the Anglophone Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Without high school leaving	0.66	0.81
With post-secondary qualifications	1.44	0.96
High school drop-out	0.78	0.73
College drop-out	0.80	0.75
University drop-out	0.85	0.88

- In general, Anglophones in this region are 34% less likely than Francophones to be without high school leaving. They are 19% less likely to be without high school leaving than Anglophones in general across the province.
- The figures are particularly striking in the 45-64 age group, where regional Anglophones are 72% less likely than Francophones to be without high school leaving. However, 60% more Anglophones than Francophones in the 15-24 age group are likely to possess high school leaving.
- At the post-secondary level, Anglophones of all age groups are 44% more likely than Francophones in the region to possess some qualifications; they are 4% less likely to possess them when compared with other Anglophones across the province. Anglophones in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean in the 45-64 age group are 86% more likely to hold some post-secondary qualifications than regional Francophones; this rises to 95% for the over 65 age group.
- Anglophones in the region are more than twice as likely as Francophones to have a university degree

- Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones are 21% less likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to be without high school leaving or additional training
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are less likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=0.78), college (mmi=0.80) and university levels (mmi=0.85)
- Within the Anglophone Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean community women are 19% less likely not to complete their degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	<u>mmi</u>	<u>rgi</u>
Unemployed	1.21	1.76
Not in workforce	1.08	1.20
Self-employed	1.09	0.64
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.07	1.30
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.09	1.11
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	0.99	0.82

- The main industrial sectors for Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones are educational services (21.1%) manufacturing (15.1%), public administration (12.7%), and Professional/scientific and technical services (9.7%)
- Anglophone women are three times more likely than Anglophone men to be working in health care and social assistance combined with educational services while Francophone women are more than 7 times more likely than Francophone men. There are 60% fewer Anglophone women than Francophone employed in the area of health care and social assistance.
- Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones are slightly more likely than Francophones in the region and 20% more likely than Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean community is 21% higher than that of the French-speaking Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean community. When compared to other Anglophone communities across Québec the rate is 76% higher.
- Government transfers represent 24% less of the income of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones than for the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean region are 94% more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones are slightly more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is fairly good for Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones. (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)

- English-speaking individuals living in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean are fairly likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs and interest in such opportunities is substantial. (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophone population remained stable between 1996 and 2001, declining by 28 individuals which represents a drop of 1.5%
- Roughly 62% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously which is somewhat lower than the mobility rate for Francophones in the region
- Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean region has a very high rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 35.2% (45 times higher than in the Francophone community). The presence of visible minorities is notably stronger (18 times higher) in the Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory but only one-third of the levels exhibited by Anglophones across the province. 5.4% of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones claim citizenship other than Canadian and 35.2% were born outside the province
- 92% of the English-speaking population in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean has no designated English-language institutions for health and social services. (Carter, 2001: 6)

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean
Doctor	86	42
Hospital	80	12
Community organization	78	n/a
Emergency room	73	8
Private facility	72	n/a
CHSLD	70	n/a
CLSC	66	n/a
Info-santé	61	n/a
Private nurse	75	n/a
Overall	75	16.3
Rank among regions	n/a	16

Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12)

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean relative to the provincial average is very low. (CCESC, 2002: 12)

- The percentage of English-speakers receiving health service in English is difficult to evaluate in the case of the Saguenay given the unavailability of information. The data available regarding doctors, hospitals, and emergency rooms suggests very limited access (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones are extremely limited in all but youth protection services which are substantial.(CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	4
General and specialized medical services	4
Long-term care	4
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	4
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	4
Sum of indicators of level of access	26
Regional ranking	14
Definition of the level of access to a service :	
1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002 :15)	

- Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean region has no inter-regional agreement sanctioned in the government approved access plan. There is a pattern of use of specialized medical services in Québec and Montréal-Centre
- Identified priorities are homecare services CH, CHSLD, CLSC Cleophas-Claveau and CH de la Sagamie (CLSC mission) and Info-santé
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service as their mmi is 0.48 indicating that they are less than half as likely as Francophones to be employed in that industry.

Gender

- Anglophone Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean women are 40% more likely to be unemployed than Anglophone men
- If we consider unpaid work, Anglophone women are 75% more likely than Anglophone men to devote 10+ hours weekly of care to Seniors. In the region, English-speaking men are 33% more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors
- Government transfer payments make up twice as much of the income of Anglophone women as for Anglophone men;

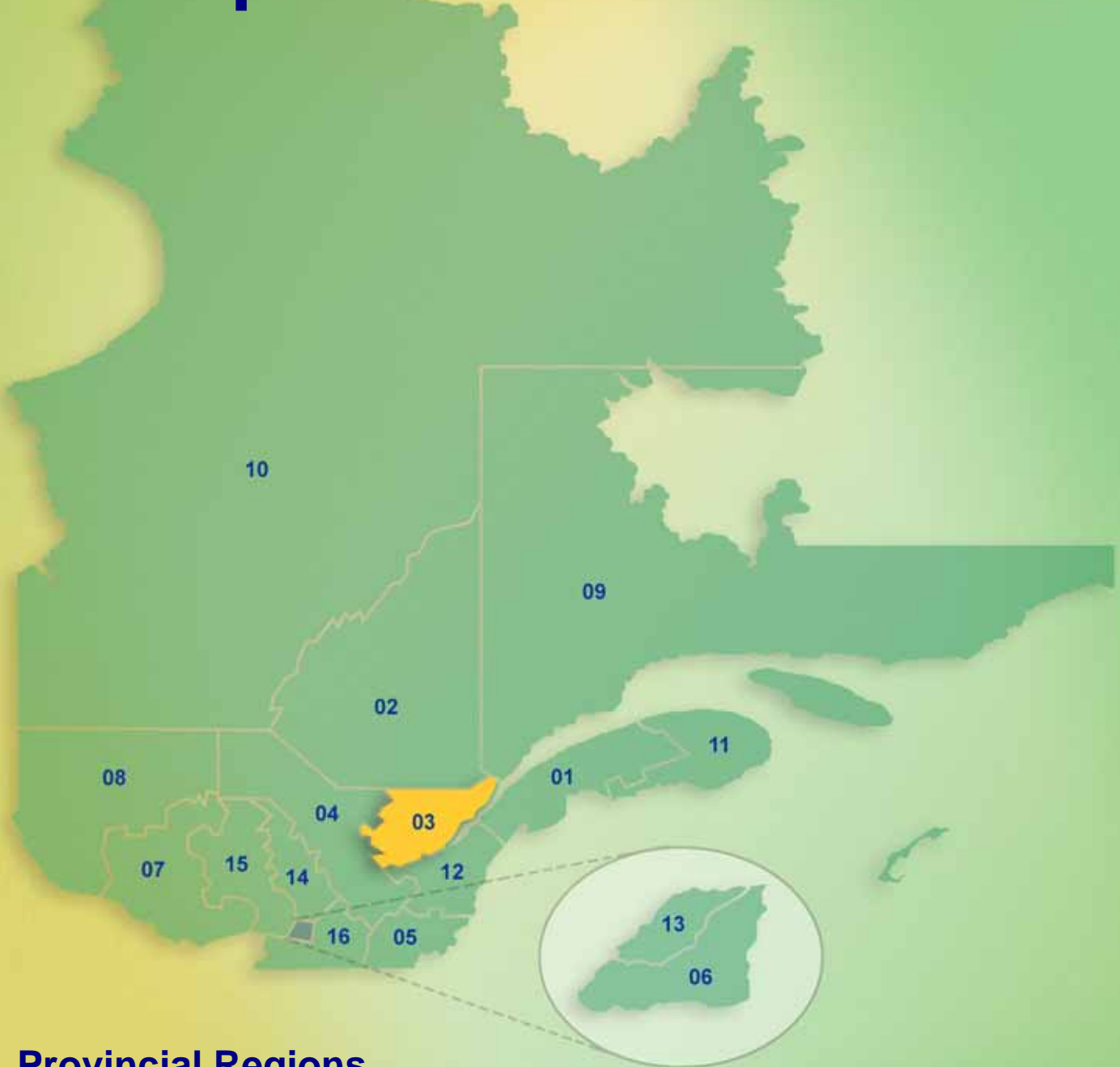
- When we consider women over 65, we find a similar proportion in the Anglophone population than in the Francophone (mmi=1.04)
- Contrary to most populations, the proportion of women over 65 is lower than that of men over 65 in the Anglophone community in this region;
- There are also substantially more widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=1.39)
- While Anglophone women are almost twice as likely as Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance they are less than half as likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions
- Women are highly implicated in a family based model of care and yet with declining access to resources like family and community support, education, and income.

Culture

- 61.9% of Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean Anglophones are Catholic; 23.1% are non-Catholics; Anglophones in Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean are much more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation (13.6% compared to 2.3%)
- If we consider Anglophone Saguenay - Lac-Saint-Jean from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population. Anglophones are 80% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins and much more likely to be a member of a visible minority
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; more than 30% less likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 50% more likely to be widowed



Québec – La Capitale Nationale



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 03 – Québec - La Capitale Nationale

Québec - La Capitale Nationale is an administrative region which contains the capital of Québec. In 2001 Québec - La Capitale Nationale had 11,068 Anglophones who comprised 1.8% of the region's total population of 628,505. The largest municipality in the region is Québec with a population of 166,250 which also contains the largest Anglophone population (3,023). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 1,678 individuals which represents a decline of 13.2%. Educational services public administration, manufacturing, and professional/scientific and technical services are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	6
Access to entitled services	13
Services delivered in English	6
Summary rank	9
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	<u>mmi</u>	<u>rgi</u>
Average income	1.11	1.02
Population 15+ without income	1.14	0.96
Dependence on government transfer	0.94	1.01
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.96	0.93
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.40	1.25

- While displaying a similar proportion of individuals with low income as the Francophone majority, Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones exhibit greater numbers of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum. Anglophones are 40% more likely than Francophones to earn over \$50k and 25% more likely than the provincial Anglophone cohort to be in this income range
- The average income for Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones is slightly higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.11) and equal to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.02)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is similar to that of the majority population and the rest of Anglophone Québec

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	12.2%	15.9%
15-24	11.5%	13.5%
25-44	31.8%	29.6%
45-64	29.3%	27.8%
65+	15.2%	13.3%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.28	2.52

- The Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophone population are experiencing a somewhat higher rate of aging (15.2% are 65 and over compared to 13.3% for Francophones) than that of the majority population. In other words, Anglophones have 15% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority. Compared with Anglophones across the province the proportion of individuals 65 and over in the English-speaking population living in the region is 15% higher.
- In proportional terms, there are slightly more senior Anglophone women than Francophone women. (mmi=1.12)
- There are 28% more women 65 years and over than men of the same age in the Anglophone Québec population. When we consider the older elderly (80+) who tend to have specific care needs we find that the proportion of women is more than twice that of men.
- There are three times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone population in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale region.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	0.72	0.70
With post-secondary qualifications	1.25	1.19
High school drop-out	0.98	0.77
College drop-out	1.16	0.95
University drop-out	1.06	0.85

- Anglophones in this region are 28% less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones; they are 30% less likely to have no high school leaving when compared with Anglophones across the province.
- Only 8% of Anglophones in the 15-24 age group are less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones; on average, in the above-25 age groups, Anglophones are 31% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving.
- With regard to post-secondary qualifications, Anglophones in all age categories are more likely than Francophones to have some post-secondary qualifications; percentages range from equivalence (equal likelihood) to 50%. The average is 25% (19% compared to the province average for Anglophones).
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are about 30% less likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are about 30% less likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are slightly less likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=0.98), but are considerably more likely to do so at the college level (mmi=1.16) and slightly more likely to do so at the university level (mmi=1.06)

- Within the Anglophone Québec - La Capitale Nationale community women are more likely (23% more) to have their high school leaving certificate and somewhat less likely (10% less) not to complete their university degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.03	0.83
Not in workforce	1.03	1.01
Self-employed	1.19	0.83
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.01	0.94
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.23	0.98
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.05	0.67

- The main industrial sectors for Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are educational services (17.8%), public administration (14.2%), manufacturing (9.5%), professional/scientific and technical services (8.2%)
- Anglophone women are three times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are as likely as Francophones in the region and Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Québec - La Capitale Nationale community is similar to that of the French-speaking Québec - La Capitale Nationale community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is almost 20% lower.
- Government transfers represent 12.8% of the income of Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones compared to 13.7% of the income of Francophones.
- Anglophone women living in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale region are three times more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are almost 20% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is among the lowest for Québec - La Capitale Nationale region Anglophones when compared with their peers (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Québec - La Capitale Nationale are among all those regions most likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs and interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial. (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophone population dropped by 1,678 individuals which represents a decline of 13.2% from 1996 to 2001 (PCH, 2004)
- Roughly 90% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale region Anglophones has a 20.9% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 23.5% (almost 16 times more than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are more than nine times more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian and sixteen times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 89.5% of the English-speaking population in Québec - La Capitale Nationale are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale has 1 designated English-language institutions for health and social services; Saint-Brigid's Home. (Carter, 2001: 8)

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Québec
Doctor	86%	52
Hospital	80%	27
Community organization	78%	21
Emergency room	73%	20
Private facility	72%	18
CHSLD	70%	43
CLSC	66%	21
Info-santé	61%	21
Private nurse	75%	n/a
Overall	75%	31.7
Rank among regions	n/a	13

Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12)

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Québec - La Capitale Nationale relative to the provincial average is low. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from doctors, and public long-term care but even these are notably low compared to the provincial ranking. This remains true of other health situations as well.(CCESC, 2002: 12)

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are weakest with respect to inter-regional agreements and rehabilitation services (extremely limited access). Five institutions with entitled services identified by the regional board was dropped in the 1999 Government decree. General and specialized medical services have moderate access as the level of accessibility in indicated Francophone hospitals is uneven. The remaining service categories have substantial access but reception services in 5 CLSC service points was not named in the 1999 access plan. (Carter, 2001: 8)
- Québec - La Capitale Nationale region has no inter-regional agreement in their access programs approved by the Québec government in 1999
- This region has a pattern of use of specialized services of English-language hospitals in Montréal-Centre. (Carter, 2001: 8)
- The Anglophone community is very underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service. With almost 50% fewer Anglophones than Francophones this industrial sector is among those least likely to employ the English-speaking population in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale region. Anglophones in this region are 20% less likely to be employed in this sector when compared to Anglophones across the province.

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	2
Long-term care	1
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	4
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	14
Regional ranking	6
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002 :15)	

Gender

- Anglophone Québec - La Capitale Nationale women are more likely than Anglophone men to be out of the labour force. (almost 50% more)
- In the region, English-speaking men are less likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (0.74)
- Anglophone women draw 70% more of their income from government transfers when compared to Anglophone men
- When we consider women over 65, we find a higher proportion in the Anglophone population than in the Francophone (mmi=1.12)

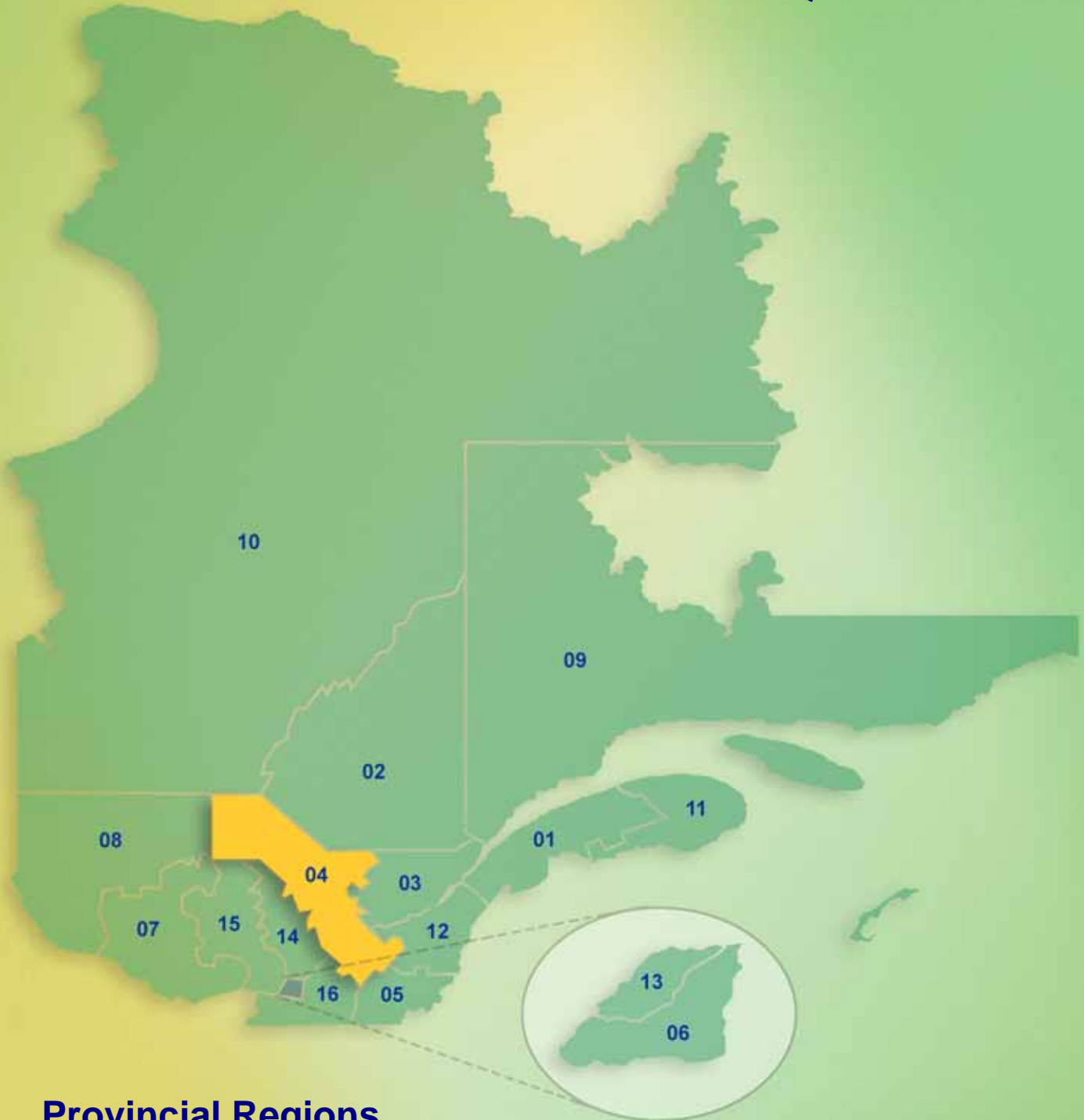
- There are nearly three times as many older elderly women (80 and over) in this group than Anglophone men of the same age
- There are more than three times as many widowed women in the Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophone population than widowed men
- There are also relatively more widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=1.14)
- Anglophone women are almost three times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance. They are more than four times more likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions.

Culture

- 60.8% of Québec - La Capitale Nationale Anglophones are Catholic; 21.5% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Québec - La Capitale Nationale are three times more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation (13.6% of the population)
- If we consider Anglophone Québec - La Capitale Nationale from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population. Twice as many individuals in the Anglophone population claim multiple ethnic origins
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is 30% more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; slightly more likely to be divorced; 25% less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, almost 20% more likely to be widowed



Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 04 – Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec

Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec is a region located in the centre of the province on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence river. In 2001 Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec had 2,755 Anglophones who comprised 1.1% of the region's total population of 249,705. The largest municipality in the region is Trois-Rivières with a population of 45,060 which also contains the largest Anglophone population (793). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 628 individuals which represents a decline of 18.6%. This region is one of the two Québec regions where we find the highest rate of bilingualism (92%). Its' level of access to health and social services available in English is the weakest of the 16 health regions. Educational services, manufacturing, retail trade, and health care and social services are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	16
Access to entitled services	14
Services delivered in English	16
Summary rank	16
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ⁶	1.28	1.06
Population 15+ without income	1.33	1.35
Dependence on government transfer	1.04	1.50
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.84	0.92
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.44	1.05

- While displaying a lower proportion of individuals with low income than the majority population Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones also exhibit a greater number of people per capita at the higher end of the economic spectrum.
- The average income for Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones is substantially higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.28) and also slightly higher than that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.06)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer (19%) is similar to that of the majority population and 50% higher than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec are slightly less likely than larger Anglophone Québec to earn less than \$20k

⁶ Given the small size of this Anglophone population, average income data is not available due to confidentiality rules regarding Census data.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	9.1%	16.0%
15-24	9.7%	13.1%
25-44	27.0%	27.2%
45-64	33.6%	28.6%
65+	20.5%	15.1%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	1.56	2.23

- The Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophone population are experiencing a high rate of aging (20.5% are 65 and over compared to 15.1% for Francophones) (PCH 20040, In other words, Anglophones have 36% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- If we compare aging patterns we note a significant difference in the 24 years and under age group with the Anglophones having fewer youth and therefore the likelihood of a greater decline in numbers in the future.
- There are almost four times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	0.84	1.08
With post-secondary qualifications	1.22	0.83
High school drop-out	1.03	0.93
College drop-out	1.16	1.08
University drop-out	0.76	0.82

- In the Mauricie region, Anglophones are 16% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving; compared to Anglophones province-wide, they are 8% more likely to have no high school leaving. In particular, Anglophones in the 15-24 age group are 26% more likely to have no high school leaving than regional Francophones.
- Regional Anglophones are 22% more likely than Francophones to have some post-secondary qualifications, but they are 17% less likely to have them when compared to Anglophones province-wide. Anglophones and Francophones in the 15-24 age group are equivalent with regard to post-secondary qualifications; in the over 65 group however, 66% more Anglophones than Francophones are likely to have post-secondary qualifications.
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are less likely than Francophones to be in this situation

- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are slightly more likely to desist from their studies at the high school level (mmi=1.03.), substantially more likely to do so at the college level (mmi=1.16.) but much less likely to drop out at the university level (mmi=0.76.)
- Within the Anglophone Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec community women are 50% less likely not to complete their degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Unemployed	1.09	1.18
Not in workforce	1.21	1.38
Self-employed	1.00	0.72
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.10	1.28
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.05	0.93
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.76	1.49

- The main industrial sectors for Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are educational services (18.7%) manufacturing (16.9%) ,retail (8.2%) and health(7.4).
- Anglophone women are almost three times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are 21% more likely than Francophones in the region and 38% more likely than Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec community is slightly higher than that of the French-speaking Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is 18% higher.
- Government transfers represent about the same proportion of the income of Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones as of the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region are more than four times more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are less likely than Anglophones in other regions to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, is fairly high but knowledge of public resources to help start a business is low for Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec are among those regions most likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs and interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophone population dropped by 628 individuals which represents a decline of 18.6% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 56.3% of the Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region has a 13.9% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 21.5% (18 times more than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are thirteen times more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian and thirty times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 92% of the English-speaking population in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region has no designated English-language institutions for health and social services. (Carter, 2001: 10).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Mauricie - Centre du Québec
Doctor	86%	31
Hospital	80%	39
Community organization	78%	15
Emergency room	73%	4
Private facility	72%	n/a
CHSLD	70%	19
CLSC	66%	26
Info-santé	61%	13
Private nurse	75%	62
Overall	75%	22.8
Rank among regions	n/a	14

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec relative to the provincial average is very low .(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from private nursing services, hospitals and doctors and lowest from CLSC's, public long-term care, community based groups, and Info-santé, The use of English in emergency rooms is extremely low. (CCESC, 2002: 12)

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones have extremely limited access in all areas.(CCESC, 2002: 15) This Anglophone population ranks the lowest among Québec’s English-speaking communities with respect to entitled services.
- While Anglophones in the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region have no inter-regional agreement in their access programs approved by the Québec government in 1999 there is a pattern of use of specialized medical services of English-language hospitals in Montréal-Centre
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service.

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	4
General and specialized medical services	4
Long-term care	4
Youth protection	4
Rehabilitation	4
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	4
Sum of indicators of level of access	28
Regional ranking	16
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

Gender

- Anglophone women in the Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec region are about 20% less likely to be unemployed among male and female Anglophone groups
- If we consider unpaid work, (more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) Anglophone women are four times more likely than Anglophone men to fulfill this task
- In the region, English-speaking men are less likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=0.79)
- When we compare Anglophone women to Anglophone men we find that government transfer payments account for more than 2.5 as much of their income
- When we consider women over 65, we find a much higher proportion in the Anglophone population than in the Francophone (mmi=1.21)
- There are four times more widowed women in Anglophone population as Anglophone men

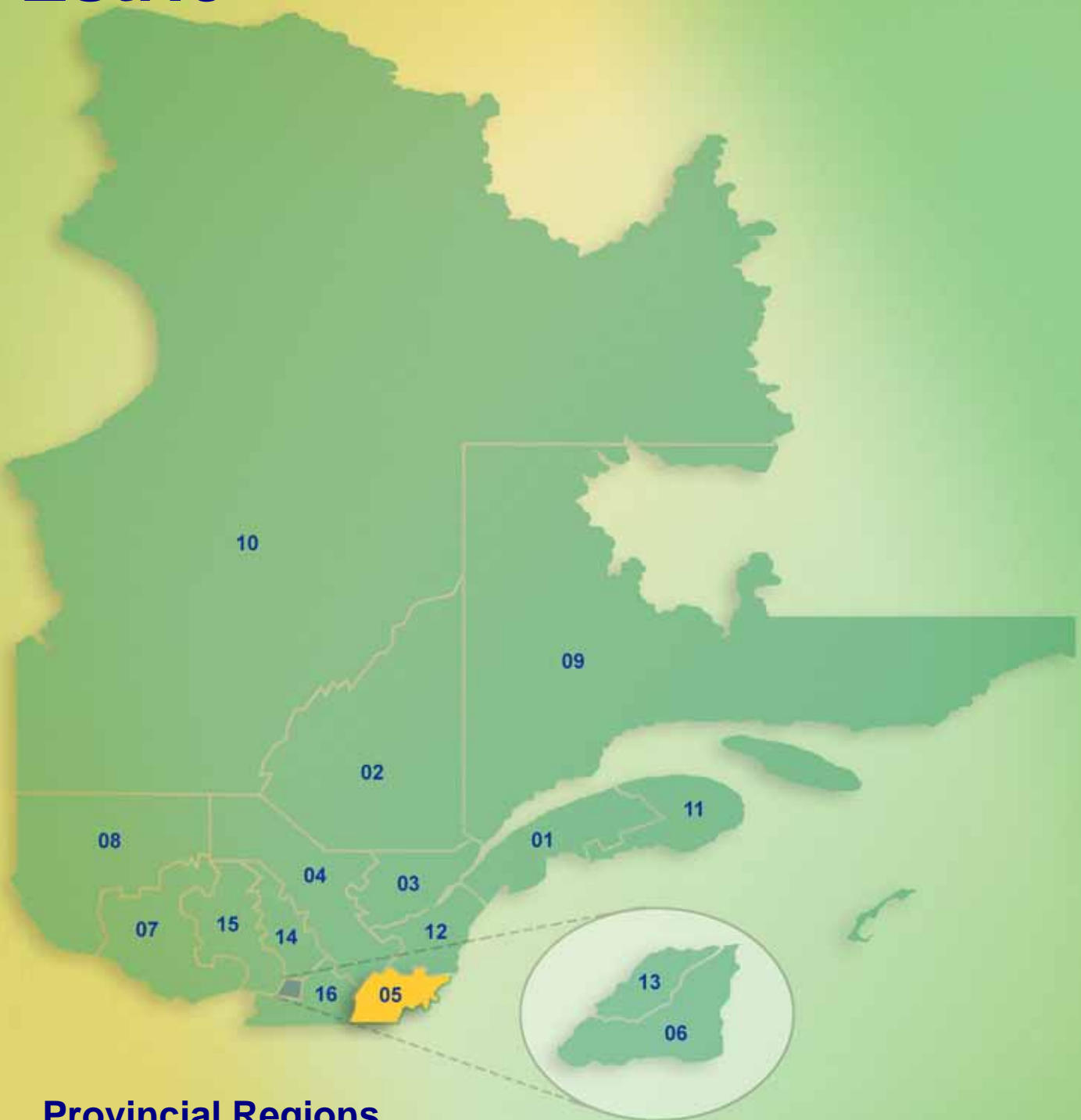
- There are also relatively more widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=1.34)
- Anglophone women are almost three times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance

Culture

- 67.3% of Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec Anglophones are Catholic; 20.8% are non-Catholics; Anglophones in Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec are almost three times more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Mauricie - Centre-du-Québec from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population. The minority population is 77% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins.
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; somewhat less likely to be divorced; almost equally likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, more likely to be widowed



Estrie



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 05 – Estrie

Estrie is an administrative region entirely contained within the historic Eastern Townships. In 2001 Estrie had 23,385 Anglophones who comprised 8.4% of the region's total population of 279,695. The largest municipality in the region is Sherbrooke with a population of 73,280 which also contains the largest Anglophone population (2,800). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 1385 individuals which represents a decline of 5.6%. The Estrie Anglophone community is among the most aged linguistic communities across Québec. The region is predominately rural made up of small towns with a major urban center, Sherbrooke (population of 75,000). Manufacturing, educational services, health services and agriculture are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	8
Access to entitled services	7
Services delivered in English	4
Summary rank	6
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	0.94	0.76
Population 15+ without income	1.21	1.00
Dependence on government transfer	1.33	1.63
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.11	1.14
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.94	0.76

- While displaying a high proportion of individuals with low income, Estrie Anglophones also exhibit greater than normal numbers of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum. In other words, a significant polarization of rich and poor.
- The average income for Estrie Anglophones is slightly lower than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi.94) and even lower than that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi.76)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is higher than that of the majority population and less than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Estrie are more likely than Francophones to earn under \$20k and do not differ from larger Anglophone Québec in this respect

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	16.2	18.5
15-24	12.3	14.1
25-44	25.9	28.4
45-64	26.6	26.7
65+	19.0	12.3
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	1.56	2.61

- The Estrie Anglophone population are experiencing a high rate of aging (19.0% are 65 and over compared to 12.3% for Francophones. In other words, Anglophones have 54% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- Given the majority population is not experiencing the same demographic characteristics as the minority its institutions and services may not be designed to meet the same needs
- Estrie Anglophones have traditionally turned to family and community in the case of illness, childcare, and care for seniors rather than public institutions. While rural populations typically experience a lack of geographical proximity among family members this is exacerbated in the case of English-speakers living in Estrie by the accelerated rate of aging. As a result of the exodus of a significant portion of the middle-years group we can easily surmise that the informal network of family, friends, and neighbors traditionally relied upon is under strain.
- This strain in social support poses a health risk which becomes even greater when combined with the recent reduction in public health services and the fact that the income level of most Anglophone families places the option of purchasing private care beyond reach.
- As a proportion, there are 53% more senior Anglophone women than senior Francophone women in Estrie.
- There are five and a half times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Estrie population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Without high school leaving	1.07	1.39
With post-secondary qualifications	0.98	0.71
High school drop-out	1.16	1.12
College drop-out	1.11	1.06
University drop-out	1.34	1.15

- According to 2001 Census, the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups of Estrie Anglophones have lower tendency than Francophones to possess post-secondary qualification. In the 45-64 and 65 and over age groups we see higher tendencies among Anglophones than Francophones. This represents a relative decline in educational status across the generations.
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Estrie Anglophones are 7% more likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- Anglophone youth 15-24 are 29% more likely than Francophones not to attain high school leaving certificate. Older Anglophones are less likely than Francophones to show low educational status. Again, a significant decline across the generations.
- Estrie Anglophones are 39% more likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.16.), college (mmi=1.11) and university levels (mmi=1.34)
- Within the Anglophone Estrie community women are 23% more likely not to complete their degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.18	0.85
Not in workforce	1.28	1.20
Self-employed	1.13	1.12
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.24	1.28
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.09	0.97
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.69	1.05

- The main industrial sectors for Estrie Anglophones are manufacturing (25%) educational services (11%), health (8.3%), and agriculture (8%)
- Anglophone women are almost four times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector

- Estrie Anglophones are 13% more likely than Francophones in the region and 20% more likely than Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Estrie community is 20% higher than that of the French-speaking Estrie community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is 14% lower.
- Government transfers represent 33% more of the income of Estrie Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- In the Estrie region, English-speaking men are 80% more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors; Anglophone women are 59% more likely to do this than Francophone women sharing same territory. Anglophone women living in the Estrie region are 94% more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Estrie Anglophones are 28% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is low for Estrie Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Estrie are the least likely among all the regions to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Estrie Anglophone population declined by 1,385 individuals which represents 5.6% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 2/3 of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Estrie region has a high rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is high (six or seven times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Estrie Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Estrie Anglophones are five times more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian and eight times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- This community continues to exhibit a high tendency for out-migration to Montréal and to other Canadian provinces
- When compared to the Francophone majority there is a higher level of unemployed individuals, higher portion of low income households, higher levels of unpaid work by the “sandwich generation”, and higher numbers of frail elderly who are mostly women.
- 1/3 of the elderly in Estrie are poor or very poor

- While during the inter-census period of 1971-1981 this community suffered significant population loss, the Anglophone farming population stood up better than the Francophone. According to the most recent census English-speaking individuals living this region are twice as likely as French-speakers to be employed in agriculture
- 63% of the English-speaking population in Estrie are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Estrie has three designated English-language institutions for health and social services; Wales Home, CR Dixville, and Institut universitaire de gériatrie de Sherbrooke.
- Among the institutions serving the interests of Anglophones; Bishop's University, an English-speaking University, and Champlain Regional College, a CEGEP, are both located in Estrie region.

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Estrie
Doctor	86%	79%
Hospital	80%	63%
Community organization	78%	75%
Emergency room	73%	40%
Private facility	72%	56%
CHSLD	70%	61%
CLSC	66%	72%
Info-santé	61%	56%
Private nurse	75%	89%
Overall	75%	65%
Rank among regions	n/a	7 th

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Estrie relative to the provincial average is low. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from doctors, private nursing services, CLSCs, and community based groups and lowest from emergency rooms, Info-santé, private residence, public long-term care and hospitals.(CCESC, 2002: 12)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	1
Long-term care	2
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	1
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	11
Regional ranking	4
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Estrie Anglophones are weakest with respect to inter-regional agreements (extremely limited access) and long-term care (moderate access) and have substantial service access to primary care (CLSCs), general and specialized medical services, youth protection, rehabilitation, and designated institutions.(CCESC, 2002: 15)
- Estrie region has no inter-regional agreement in their access programs approved by the Québec government in 1999
- In Estrie, English-speaking people appear to under use the public long-term care system, preferring private resources more adapted to their linguistic and cultural needs. (CCESC, 2002: .17)
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service

Gender

- Anglophone Estrie women have the highest rate of unemployment (14.1%) combined with lowest average income (\$11,124) among male and female Anglophone and Francophone groups
- If we consider unpaid work, (more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) Anglophone women show higher tendencies than Francophone women (47% higher), Anglophone men (91% higher), and Francophone men (3 times as high)
- In the region, English-speaking men are nearly twice as likely as Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.80)
- Anglophone women draw more than ¼ of their income from government transfers
- There are nearly three and a half times as many extremely aged women (85 and over) in this group than we find on a per capita basis in the Francophone Estrie population.

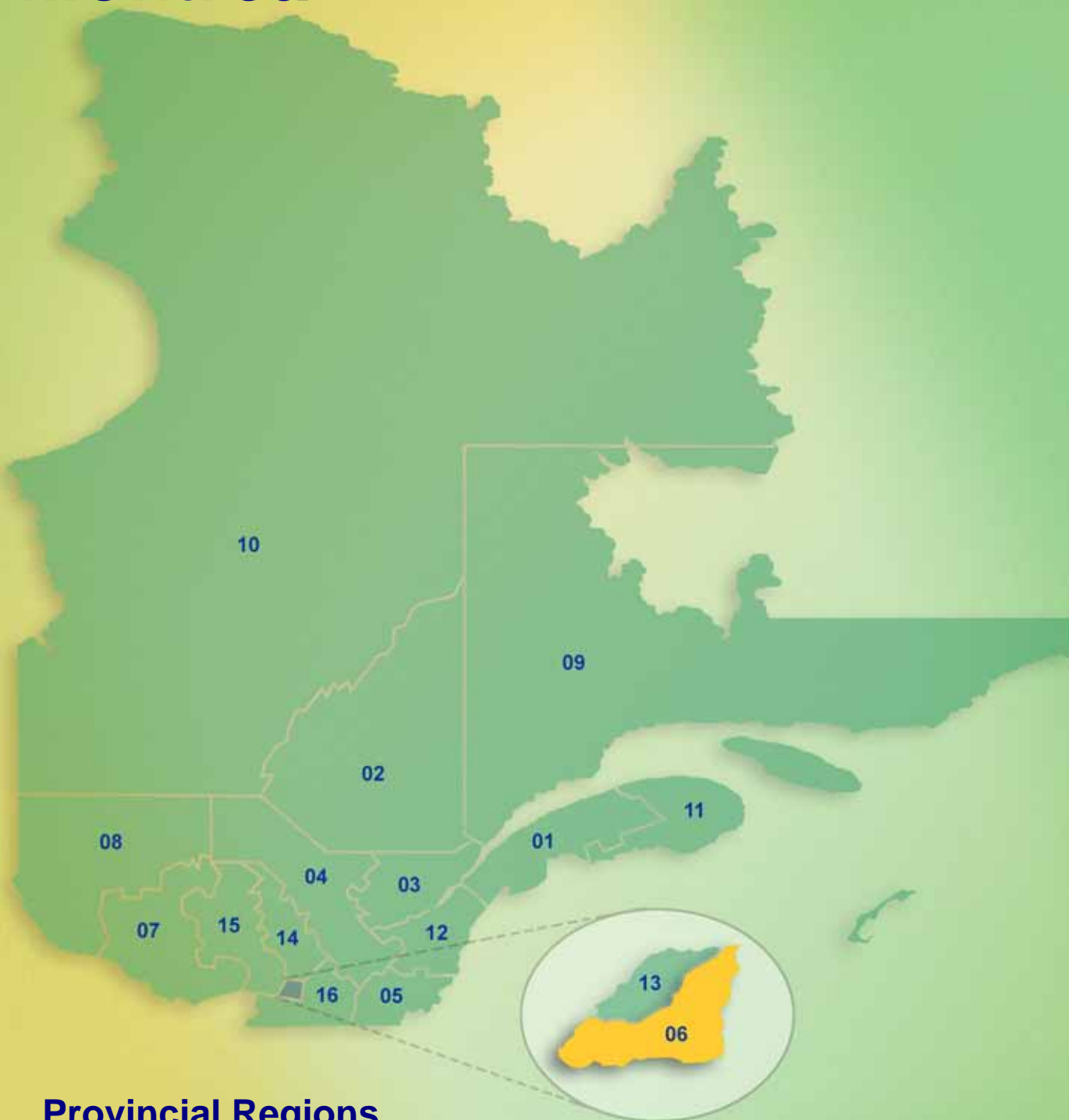
- When we consider women over 65 we find much higher proportions of English-speaking senior women than Francophone (mmi=1.53)
- There are three times as many elderly Anglophone men as Francophone
- There are also relatively many more widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=1.59)
- While Anglophone women are almost four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance they are highly unlikely to have postsecondary education in the health professions
- Women are highly implicated in a family based model of care and yet with declining access to resources like family and community support, education, and income.
- Anglophone men are more implicated in the family based model of care than Francophone men and this is coupled with declining access to resources

Culture

- 31% of Estrie Anglophones are Catholic; 57% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Estrie are more than twice as likely as Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Estrie from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds (almost twice as varied) than we find in the majority population
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; somewhat less likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, substantially more likely to be widowed



Montréal



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 06 – Montréal

Montréal is a region situated in the southwest corner of Québec and is both the largest and most urbanized region. In 2001 Montréal region had 563,940 Anglophones who comprised 31.6% of the region's total population of 1,782,830. The largest municipality in the region is Montréal with a population of 1,019,735 which also contains the largest Anglophone population (244,288). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region grew by 3128 individuals which represents an increase of 6%. The Anglophone share of the Montréal region's population did not change over the 1996-2001 period. The Montréal region ranks the highest among all the regions in terms of demographic vitality and access to health and social services in the English language. Manufacturing, retail trade, professional/scientific and technical services and health care and social assistance are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	4
Access to entitled services	2
Services delivered in English	2
Summary rank	1
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	1.07	1.03
Population 15+ without income	1.26	0.98
Dependence on government transfer	0.82	0.93
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.99	1.01
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.18	1.03

- While displaying a similar proportion of individuals with low income, Montréal Anglophones exhibit somewhat greater numbers (18% greater) of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum when compared to Francophones.
- The average income for Montréal Anglophones is slightly higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.07) and similar to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.03%)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is almost 20% lower than that of the majority population and slightly lower (7%) than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Montréal are as equally likely to earn under \$20k as the rest of Anglophone Québec

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	16.6%	15.8%
15-24	13.6%	13.6%
25-44	34.0%	31.7%
45-64	22.5%	24.8%
65+	13.4%	14.1%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.30	2.20

- The Montréal Anglophone population are experiencing a rate of aging (13.4% are 65 and over compared to 14.1% for Francophones) very similar to that of their host majority. In other words, Anglophones have 5% fewer individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- Given the majority population is experiencing the same demographic characteristics as the minority its institutions and services are more likely to be designed to meet the same needs
- There are four and a half times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Montréal population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Without high school leaving	0.81	0.88
With post-secondary qualifications	1.10	1.12
High school drop-out	1.03	0.97
College drop-out	1.04	0.98
University drop-out	1.07	0.95

- Montréal Anglophones in general (all age groups) are 19% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving; they are 12% less likely to have no high school leaving when compared with Anglophones across the province.
- Montréal Anglophones aged 15-24 are 6% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving; this figure is approximately 20% for each of the age groups 25-44, 45-64, and over 65.
- With reference to post-secondary qualifications, Montréal Anglophones in general are 10% more likely to possess some form of certification than Montréal Francophones. They are 12% more likely to possess post-secondary qualifications than Anglophones in general province-wide. In the over 65 age group of Anglophones in Montréal, 51% are more likely to possess post-secondary qualifications than their Francophone counterparts.
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Montréal Anglophones are 20% less likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- Montréal Anglophones are 12% less likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training

- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are slightly more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.03), college (mmi=1.04) and university levels (mmi=1.07)
- Within the Anglophone Montréal community women are as likely as men to complete their degree

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.06	1.02
Not in workforce	1.01	0.99
Self-employed	1.31	0.97
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.15	0.89
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.23	0.92
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.32	0.95

- The main industrial sectors for Montréal Anglophones are manufacturing (19.2%), professional/scientific and technical services (9.4%) retail trade (9%) health care and social services (8.4%)
- Anglophone women are three and a half times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance and are highly concentrated in this industrial sector followed closely by educational services
- Montréal Anglophones are equally as likely as Francophones in the region and Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Montréal community is similar to that of the French-speaking Montréal community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is the same
- Government transfers represent 18% less of the income of Montréal Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- In the Montréal region, English-speaking individuals are more involved in unpaid work than Francophones especially in unpaid care to seniors
- Anglophone women living in the Montréal region are twice as likely as Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Montréal Anglophones are 31% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is low for Montréal Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Montréal are among those regions least likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Montréal Anglophone population grew by 3,128 individuals which represents a slight increase of 0.6% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 56.6% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Montréal region has a 37.9% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 7.7% (more than three times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Montréal Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Montréal Anglophones are 71% more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian and more than three times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 60% of the English-speaking population in Montréal are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Montréal has 36 designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 13).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Montréal
Doctor	86%	93
Hospital	80%	83
Community organization	78%	80
Emergency room	73%	83
Private facility	72%	73
CHSLD	70%	75
CLSC	66%	74
Info-santé	61%	69
Private nurse	75%	82
Overall	75%	82.5
Rank among regions	n/a	2

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Montréal relative to the provincial average is high. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from doctors, hospitals, emergency rooms, and private nurses, and lowest from Info-santé. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The use of English in health situations in the Montréal region is above the provincial average in all areas.

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Montréal Anglophones rank high (2nd) among the regions.(CCESC, 2002: 15) All service categories are substantial except for primary care where the medical services of 11 CLSC in the eastern part of the regions are not identified. (Carter, 2001: 13)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	2
General and specialized medical services	1
Long-term care	1
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	1
Inter-regional agreements	1
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	8
Regional ranking	2
Definition of the level of access to a service :	
1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service. 20% fewer in the Anglophone than in the Francophone community

Gender

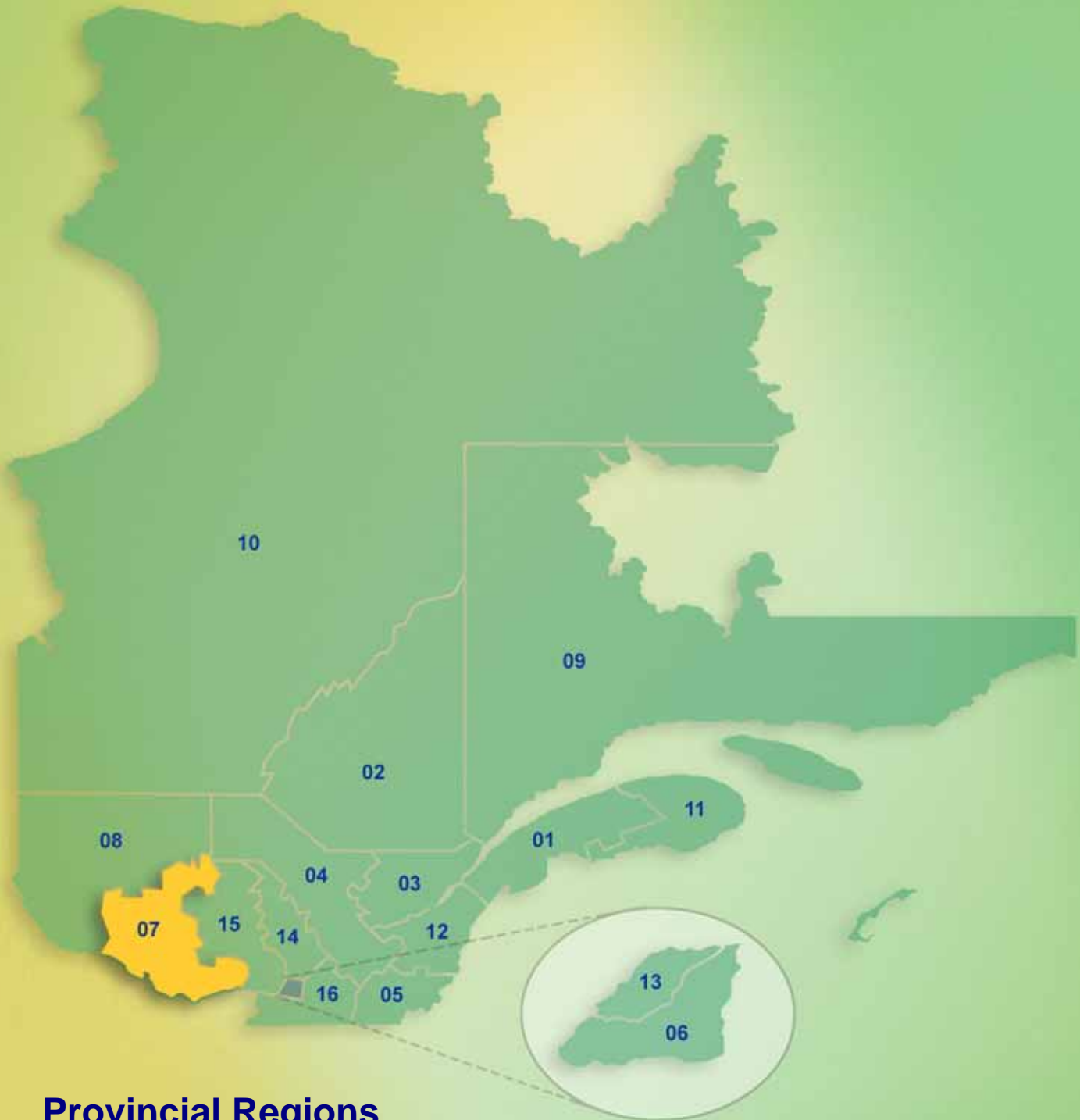
- Anglophone women in the Montréal region are more likely (43% more) to be out of the labour force when compared to Anglophone men and their rate of dependency on government transfer is almost twice that of men.
- If we consider unpaid work, (more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) Anglophone women are twice as likely as Anglophone men to perform this task
- In the region, English-speaking men are more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.34)
- There are four and a half times as many widowed women in Anglophone population as Anglophone men
- There are also relatively fewer widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=0.88) which is different from most other regions where we find higher proportions of widows among Anglophone populations
- Anglophone women are almost four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance. Anglophone women in the Montréal region are more than twice as likely to have post-secondary qualifications in health professions and related technologies as Anglophone men.

Culture

- 40% of Montréal Anglophones are Catholic; 17.4% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Montréal are much more likely (20%) than Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Montréal from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find they are 12% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins and 66% more likely to claim visible minority status
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; somewhat less likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, somewhat less likely to be widowed.



Outaouais



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 07 – Outaouais

The Outaouais is a region situated in the western part of Québec adjoining the province of Ontario on its western border. The presence of the National Capital Region in Ottawa-Gatineau has a strong influence on the composition and character of the Outaouais region. In 2001 Outaouais had 53,948 Anglophones who comprised 17.2% of the region's total population of 312,835. The largest municipality in the region is Gatineau with a population of 102,380. The largest Anglophone population is found in Aylmer (12,918). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region grew by 85 individuals which represents a negligible increase of 0.2%. Public administration, retail trade, manufacturing, and professional/scientific/technical services are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	2
Access to entitled services	4
Services delivered in English	5
Summary rank	3
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	0.99	0.99
Population 15+ without income	1.09	0.91
Dependence on government transfer	1.06	0.97
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.07	0.93
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.99	1.13

- Outaouais Anglophones display a slightly higher proportion of individuals with low income than Francophones in this region and an equal proportion of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum.
- The average income for Outaouais Anglophones is similar to that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=0.99) and similar to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=0.99)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is slightly higher than that of the majority population and similar to that of the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Outaouais are slightly more likely than Francophones to earn under \$20k and do not differ from larger Anglophone Québec in this respect

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	19.6%	19.9%
15-24	12.8%	12.9%
25-44	31.9%	32.4%
45-64	25.4%	25.3%
65+	10.3%	9.5%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	3.25	3.63

- The age structure of the Outaouais Anglophone population is similar to that found in the Francophone majority. This demographic similarity between the majority and minority population would suggest common ground in terms of defining needs and services.
- One of the strengths of the Outaouais community lies in the fact that there are more than 3 individuals from the Care-giver generation for every senior
- There are almost three and a half times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Outaouais population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	0.93	1.16
With post-secondary qualifications	1.04	0.87
High school drop-out	1.07	1.11
College drop-out	1.07	1.00
University drop-out	0.95	0.93

- In this region, Anglophones in general are 7% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving; however, they are 16% more likely to no high school leaving when compared with Anglophones generally across the province.
- Amongst Anglophones in the 15-24 age group, 6% are more likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones. In the age ranges 25-44, 45-64 and over 65, Anglophones in the region are approximately 13% less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones.
- With regard to post-secondary qualifications, Anglophones in general in the region are 4% more likely than Francophones to possess some certification. They are 13% less likely to possess it when compared with Anglophones in general across the province.
- Those Anglophones over 65 in the Outaouais are 50% more likely to have some form of post-secondary qualifications than Francophones in the region. In the 15-24 age group, they are 13% less likely than Francophones to have such qualifications.
- Outaouais Anglophones are 16% more likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training

- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.07) and college levels (mmi=1.07) but are less likely to do so at the university level (mmi=0.95)
- The Anglophone Outaouais community women are 17% more likely not to complete their university degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.32	0.83
Not in workforce	1.05	0.89
Self-employed	1.57	1.22
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.13	1.20
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.10	1.19
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.22	0.92

- The main industrial sectors for Outaouais Anglophones are public administration (16.3%), retail trade (8.6%), manufacturing (7.7%), and professional, scientific and technical services (7.2%)
- Anglophone women are more than four times more likely than Anglophone men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector. They are more than twice as likely to be working in finance and insurance and educational services.
- Outaouais Anglophones are about as likely as Francophones in the region and 11% more likely than Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Outaouais community is 32% higher than that of the French-speaking Outaouais community.
- Compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the Outaouais have fewer unemployed, fewer out of the workforce, and 22% more self-employed
- Government transfers represent 12.2% of the income of Outaouais Anglophones which is about equal to the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Outaouais region are nearly twice as likely as Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Outaouais Anglophones are 57% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is substantial for Outaouais Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)

- English-speaking individuals living in Outaouais are among those regions most likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal jobs and interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial. Belief in equal access to provincial jobs is much less strong (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Outaouais Anglophone population grew by 85 individuals which represents a slight increase of 0.2% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 61.5% of the Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Outaouais region has a 13.5% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 48.8% (almost three times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Outaouais Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- 98% of Outaouais Anglophones claim Canadian citizenship and are almost three times more likely than their Francophone counterpart to have been born outside the province
- The Outaouais Anglophone community has almost three and a half times more individuals who claim aboriginal identity
- 50.3% of the English-speaking population in Outaouais are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Outaouais has two designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 14).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Outaouais
Doctor	86%	92
Hospital	80%	74
Community organization	78%	45
Emergency room	73%	69
Private facility	72%	70
CHSLD	70%	67
CLSC	66%	68
Info-santé	61%	42
Private nurse	75%	69
Overall	75%	73.4
Rank among regions	n/a	4

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Outaouais relative to the province is average.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from doctors, and lowest from community organization and Info-santé. (CCESC, 2002: 12)

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Outaouais Anglophones are weakest with respect to inter-regional agreements (extremely limited access) and rehabilitation (moderate access) and have substantial service access to primary care (CLSCs), general and specialized medical services, youth protection, rehabilitation, and designated institutions. (CCESC, 2002: 15)
- An identified priority in entitled services is the improvement of the level of access in English of Info-santé and reception, evaluation, and orientation services of CLSC de Hull, CLSC de la Petite-Nation (Carter,2001: 14)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	1
Long-term care	1
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	2
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	11
Regional ranking	5
Definition of the level of access to a service :	
1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- With respect to inter-regional agreements in the Outaouais region the government decree omits the agreement for access to Foster Pavillon (drug and alcohol addiction programs) (Carter, 2001: 14)

Gender

- Anglophone Outaouais women are about 10% less likely to be unemployed when compared to Anglophone men and their average income is 23% lower. This is very similar to the situation of Francophone women in relation to Francophone men.
- The rate of unpaid work (more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) for Anglophone Outaouais women is 81% greater than that of Anglophone men
- In the region, English-speaking men are more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.33)
- Government transfers account for a greater share of the income of Anglophone women than for Anglophone men (57% more)
- There are more than three times as many widowed women as men in the Anglophone population
- There are also similar proportions of widowed Anglophone women as Francophone women (mmi=1.03)

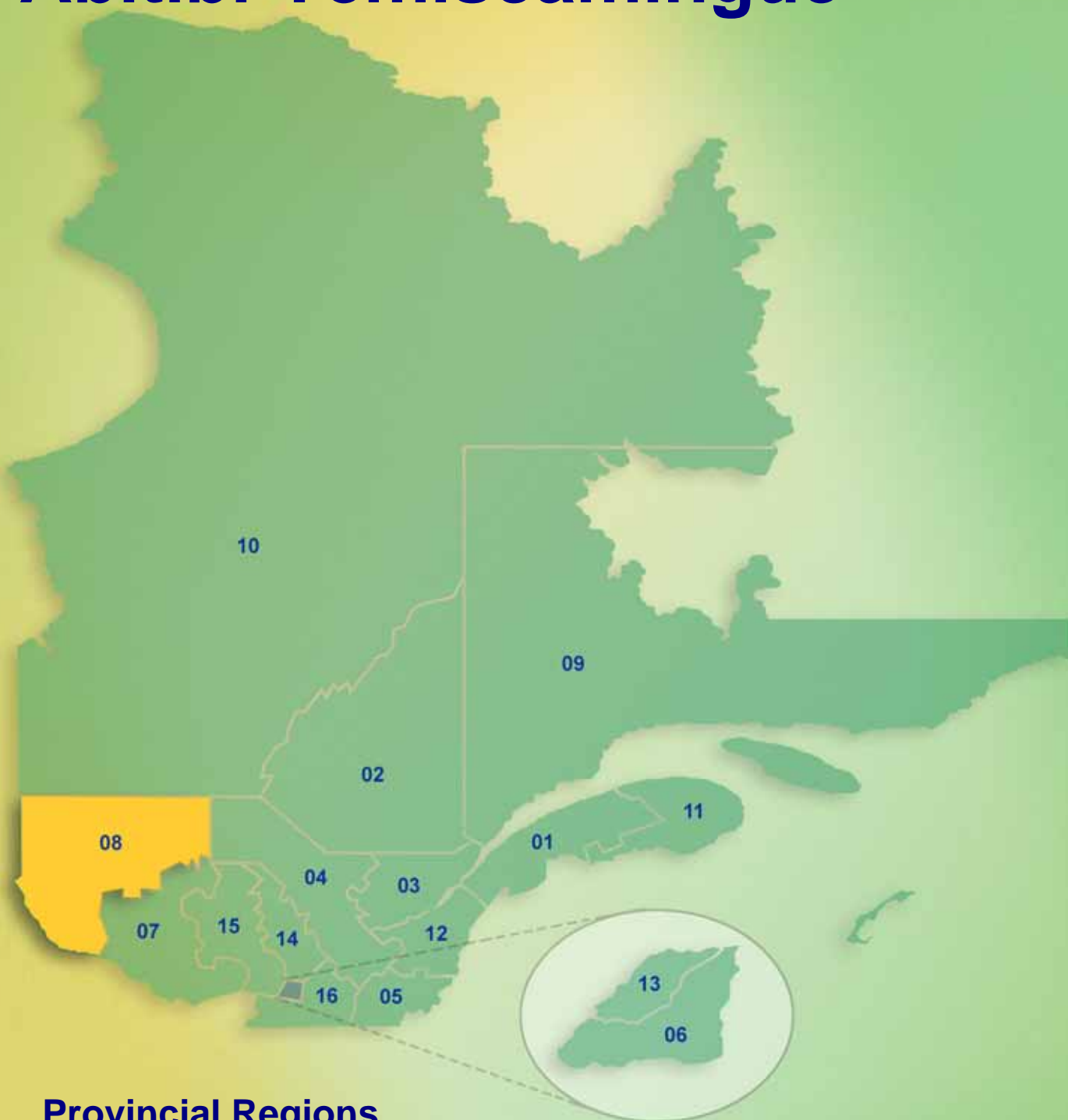
- Anglophone women are more than four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are more than three times more likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions

Culture

- 52.2% of Outaouais Anglophones are Catholic; 31.3% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Outaouais are more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- We find more individuals who claim multiple ethnic origins, who are members of a visible minority, and almost three and half times more individuals who claim aboriginal identity in the Anglophone Outaouais population than in the majority population
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone and Francophone communities are similar. The Anglophone community is somewhat more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; somewhat less likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, tends to have a similar rate of widowhood



Abitibi-Témiscamingue



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 08 – Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Abitibi-Témiscamingue is an administrative region located in the northwestern region of Québec. In 2001 Abitibi-Témiscamingue had 5,313 Anglophones who comprised 3.7% of the region's total population of 144,350. The largest municipality in the region is Rouyn-Noranda with a population of 27,935. The largest Anglophone population is found in Val d'Or

(953). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 1050 individuals which represents a decline of 16.5%. Anglophones in this community are much more likely to claim mining as an occupation than in any other region in the province. Manufacturing, health care and social assistance, public administration, educational services, and retail are the largest employers of Anglophones in Abitibi-Témiscamingue.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	12
Access to entitled services	10
Services delivered in English	11
Summary rank	13
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ⁷	1.17	1.02
Population 15+ without income	0.94	1.10
Dependence on government transfer	1.07	1.47
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.04	1.08
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.27	1.02

- While displaying an average proportion of individuals with low income, Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones exhibit slightly higher numbers of people earning over \$50k.
- The average income for Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones is substantially higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.17) and similar to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.02)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is similar to that of the majority population and 47% higher than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Abitibi-Témiscamingue are as likely as Francophones to earn under \$20k and do not differ substantially from larger Anglophone Québec in this respect

⁷ Given the small size of this Anglophone population, average income data is not available due to confidentiality rules regarding Census data.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	19.8%	20.2%
15-24	11.5%	13.8%
25-44	29.1%	30.1%
45-64	27.2%	25.3%
65+	13.8%	10.6%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.40	3.19

- The Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone population are experiencing a moderate rate of aging (13.8% are 65 and over compared to 10.6% for Francophones) In other words, Anglophones have 8% more individuals in their senior years per capita than found in the Francophone majority.
- The number of individuals from the Care-giver generation relative to individuals in the senior cohort is lower than in the Francophone population
- There are more than five times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Abitibi-Témiscamingue population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Without high school leaving	1.07	1.72
With post-secondary qualifications	0.91	0.52
High school drop-out	1.14	1.26
College drop-out	1.05	1.07
University drop-out	0.87	1.00

- Anglophones in this region are 7% more likely than regional Francophones to possess no high school leaving; the figures are +28% in the 15-24 age group, +23% in the 25-44 age group and +3% in the 45-64 age group. Anglophones over 65 in the region are 22% less likely to have no high school leaving than regional Francophones. When compared to the province averages, Anglophones in this region are 72% more likely to have no high school leaving.
- Overall, regional Anglophones are 9% less likely to possess post-secondary qualifications than are Francophones; compared to Anglophones across the province, they are 48% less likely to possess such qualifications.
- In the 15-24 age group, regional Anglophones are 36% less likely to possess post-secondary qualifications than Francophones; this percentage drops as the group ages until for the over 65 age group, Anglophones are 33% more likely than Francophones to possess post-secondary qualifications.

- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones are slightly more likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- The rate of youth dropping out of high school is 26% higher for Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones than that of their peers across the province. The drop-out rate for University is significantly lower but those with post-secondary recognition are nonetheless fewer.
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones are 72% more likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are much more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.14), slightly more likely to do so at the college level (mmi=1.05) and but much less like to do so at the university level (mmi=0.87)
- Within the Anglophone Abitibi-Témiscamingue community women are equally as likely as men to complete their bachelor's degree or higher.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	<u>mmi</u>	<u>rgi</u>
Unemployed	1.11	1.65
Not in workforce	1.13	1.18
Self-employed	0.95	0.72
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.11	1.26
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.23	1.31
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	2.41	1.77

- The main industrial sectors for Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones are manufacturing (17.3%) health care and social assistance (8.9%), public administration (8.6%), educational services (8.3%)and retail trade (8.3%)
- Anglophone women are almost seven times more likely than Anglophone men to be working in health care and social assistance and educational services than in any other industrial sector. More than five times as many Anglophone women than men are employed in finance and transportation in this region
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones are 13% more likely than Francophones in the region and 18% more likely than Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Abitibi-Témiscamingue community is 11% higher than that of the French-speaking Abitibi-Témiscamingue community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is 65% higher.

- The overall contribution to unpaid work is high among Anglophones in this region when compared to their Francophone neighbors and to other Anglophone communities across the province. With respect to care for seniors the contribution of Anglophones at the upper end of the scale (10+ hours weekly) is almost two and half times more frequent than that of Francophones and 77% greater than that of Anglophones in other Québec communities. Interestingly, Anglophone women and men in this region contribute about equally when it comes 10+ hours of care to seniors. When it comes to 15+hours of childcare or housework Anglophone women are contributing 2 to 3 times the rate of Anglophone men and at a similar rate to Francophone women.
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones are slightly less likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is low for Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Abitibi-Témiscamingue are among the least likely among all the regions to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone population dropped by 1050 individuals which represents a decline of 16.5% from 1996 to 2001)
- Roughly 64.2% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue region has an 8.8% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 33.4% (11 times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is three times stronger in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophone population than in the Francophone
- 31.7% of Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones claim aboriginal identity compared to 1.5% of the Francophone population. This is a significant difference of almost 22%.
- 98.6% of Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones claim Canadian citizenship and 33.4% were born outside the province compared to 3.1% of the Francophone majority
- 63.1% of the English-speaking population in Abitibi-Témiscamingue are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue has no designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 15).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Abitibi-Témiscamingue
Doctor	86%	54
Hospital	80%	63
Community organization	78%	100
Emergency room	73%	59
Private facility	72%	82
CHSLD	70%	50
CLSC	66%	43
Info-santé	61%	27
Private nurse	75%	100
Overall	75%	55.6
Rank among regions	n/a	10

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Abitibi-Témiscamingue relative to the provincial average is very low. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from community organizations, private nursing services, and private facilities Access to English in other health situations is low and notably so in CLSC's and from Info-santé.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- Entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones are weakest with respect to inter-regional agreements, designated institutions, and long-term care (extremely limited access) and rehabilitation (limited access). They are strongest in primary care, generalized and specialized services as well as youth protection services. (CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	2
General and specialized medical services	1
Long-term care	4
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	3
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	4
Sum of indicators of level of access	19
Regional ranking	11
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- 18 of 25 services were dropped from CLSC Partage des Eaux as well as reduction in long-term care and rehabilitation services in 1999. (Carter, 2001: 15)
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue region has no inter-regional agreement in their access programs approved by the Québec government in 1999. The Government decree omits inter-regional arrangements for Foster Pavillion (drug and alcohol addiction program)(Carter, 2001: 15)
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service

Gender

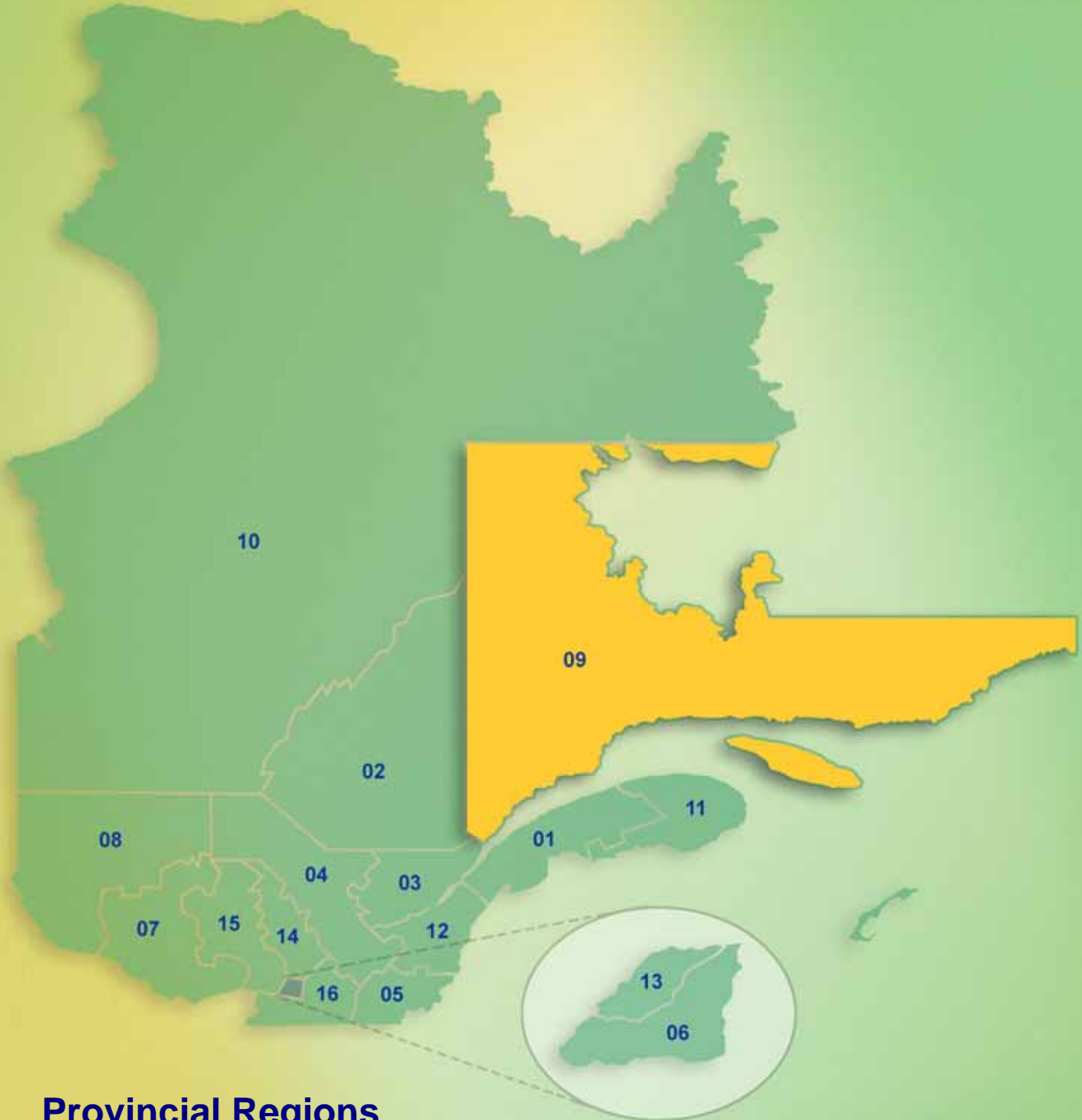
- Anglophone Abitibi-Témiscamingue women are less likely to be unemployed (37% less), more likely to be out of the labour force (34% more likely), and slightly more likely to be employed (8% more) than Anglophone men of the same region
- If we consider unpaid work, (more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) Anglophone women are slightly more represented than Anglophone men (7%)
- In the region, English-speaking men are three and a half times more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors
- Government transfers account for a greater share of the income of Anglophone women when compared to Anglophone men (more than twice the share)
- When we consider women over 65 we find higher proportions of English-speaking senior women than Francophone (mmi=1.25)
- There are also relatively more widowed Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=1.19)
- Anglophone women are almost four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance. They are almost three times more likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions

Culture

- 73.4% of Abitibi-Témiscamingue Anglophones are Catholic; 16.8% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Abitibi-Témiscamingue are almost three times more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Abitibi-Témiscamingue from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population. Anglophones are 22 times more likely to claim aboriginal identity than the Francophone majority of this region and 17 times more likely than those living in other Anglophone communities in Québec
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is as equally likely as its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; slightly more likely to be divorced; slightly less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, more likely to be widowed



Côte-Nord



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 09 – Côte Nord

Côte Nord is an administrative region situated in the northeastern region of the province. Apart from a few inland mining communities, most of Côte-Nord's population has settled along the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 2001, Côte Nord had 5,745 Anglophones who comprised 5.9% of the region's total population of 96,915.

The largest municipality in the region is Sept-Îles with a population of 23,625 which also contains the largest Anglophone population (870). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 350 individuals which represents a decline of 5.8%. This region is characterized by a high rate of unemployment, low rate of bilingualism, and substantial access to services delivered in English in the Lower North Shore section of the region. Manufacturing, educational services, agriculture/forestry/fishing and hunting, health care and social assistance are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	11
Access to entitled services	3
Services delivered in English	10
Summary rank	8
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ^s	0.75	0.72
Population 15+ without income	1.04	1.33
Dependence on government transfer	1.84	2.06
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.16	1.14
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.48	0.56

- While displaying a higher proportion of individuals with low income than the Francophone population, Côte Nord Anglophones also exhibit significantly lower numbers of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum.
- The average income for Côte Nord Anglophones is significantly lower than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=0.75) and also much lower than that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=0.72)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is 84% higher than that of the majority population and more than double the rate of the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Côte Nord are more likely to earn under \$20k and are 44% less likely to earn over \$50k than the larger Anglophone Québec population

^s Given the small size of this Anglophone population, average income data is not available due to confidentiality rules regarding Census data.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	19.0%	19.3%
15-24	13.3%	13.4%
25-44	34.0%	31.1%
45-64	22.5%	27.0%
65+	11.0%	9.2%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.93	3.81

- The Côte Nord Anglophone population are experiencing a similar rate of aging when compared to the Francophone community (11% are 65 and over compared to 9.2% for Francophones). In other words, Anglophones have 20% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- The age structure of the Anglophone and Francophone populations in this region are very similar.
- There are more senior Anglophone women than Francophone women.
- There are four times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Côte Nord population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	1.39	2.10
With post-secondary qualifications	0.64	0.37
High school drop-out	1.22	1.26
College drop-out	1.36	1.26
University drop-out	1.01	1.03

- In the Côte Nord region, Anglophones are 39% more likely to possess no high school leaving than are Francophones. They are more than twice as likely to possess no high school leaving when compared with Anglophones across the province. In the 15-24 age group, the figure is 40%; in the 25-44 age group, it is 51%, while in the 45-64 age group, it is 52%. For the over 65, just 6% more Anglophones than Francophones are likely to possess no high school leaving.
- With regard to post-secondary qualifications, 36% of Anglophones are less likely than Francophones to possess such qualifications; when compared to Anglophones across the province, they are 63% less likely to possess post-secondary qualifications. In general, between the ages of 15 and 64, regional Anglophones are approximately 63% less likely than Francophones to possess post-secondary qualifications.
- Côte Nord Anglophones are 14% less likely than Francophones to have a university degree

- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are much more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.22) and college levels (mmi=1.36.) but show similar rates at the university level (mmi=1.01)
- At the university level, when Anglophone and Francophone women of the Côte Nord region are compared they are both twice as likely as their male counterparts to have no university degree.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	<u>mmi</u>	<u>rgi</u>
Unemployed	2.13	3.34
Not in workforce	1.06	1.08
Self-employed	1.11	0.51
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.23	1.45
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.21	1.36
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	2.09	1.81

- The main industrial sectors for Côte Nord Anglophones are manufacturing (11.6%), educational services (10.8%), and agriculture/forestry/fishing and hunting (10.3%) and health care and social assistance (9.3%)
- Anglophone women are more than seven times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance and seven times more likely to be employed in information and cultural industries as an industrial sector. Almost five times as many Anglophone women as men are employed by educational services.
- Côte Nord Anglophones are slightly more likely than Francophones in the region and Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Côte Nord community is more than twice that of the French-speaking Côte Nord community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is more than three times higher.
- Government transfers represent substantially more (84%) of the income of Côte Nord Anglophones than of the Francophone majority. Their dependency rate on government transfer is more than double that of their peers across the province
- In the Côte Nord region, English-speaking men are three and a half times as likely as Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors; Anglophone women are less likely to do this than Francophone women sharing same territory. Anglophone women living in the Côte Nord region are 30% less likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Côte Nord Anglophones are 11% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed

- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, is substantial but knowledge of public resources to help start a business is low for Côte Nord Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Côte Nord are among those regions least likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial. For example, at 62% it is the region which shows the highest interest in provincial jobs but only 26% believe Anglophones have equal access to such opportunities (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Côte Nord Anglophone population dropped by 355 individuals which represents a decline of 5.8% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 74% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Côte Nord region has a 2.9% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 16.9% (almost nine times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Côte Nord Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- 98.1% of Côte Nord Anglophones claim Canadian citizenship and 17% were born outside the province compared to 1.9% of the Francophone population in the region.
- 35.9% of the English-speaking population in Côte Nord are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Côte Nord has 1 designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 17)

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Côte Nord
Doctor	86%	76
Hospital	80%	92
Community organization	78%	95
Emergency room	73%	65
Private facility	72%	86
CHSLD	70%	100
CLSC	66%	71
Info-santé	61%	83
Private nurse	75%	95
Overall	75%	78.8
Rank among regions	n/a	15

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Côte Nord relative to the provincial average is high (CCESC, 2002: 12) Among all the regions Côte Nord ranks the third highest.
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from CHSLD, community organizations, privates nurses, and hospitals.(CCESC, 2002: 12) The only area which falls slightly below provincial average is emergency room service.
- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Côte Nord Anglophones are weakest with respect to inter-regional agreements (extremely limited access) and long-term care (moderate access) and have substantial service access to primary care (CLSCs), general and specialized medical services, youth protection, rehabilitation, and designated institutions.(CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	2
General and specialized medical services	3
Long-term care	3
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	3
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	17
Regional ranking	10
Definition of the level of access to a service :	
1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- Côte Nord region has no inter-regional agreement concluded for access to Québec City and Montréal English-language hospital, rehabilitation programs, or long-term care for handicapped elderly persons. (Carter, 2001: 17)
- In a number of service areas there are regional disparities in access
- The Anglophone community is slightly underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service

Gender

- Anglophone Côte Nord women are 60% more likely than Anglophone men to be without income
- There four times as many widowed Anglophone women as Anglophone men in this region and the number of men and women over 65 years of age in the English-speaking population is the same

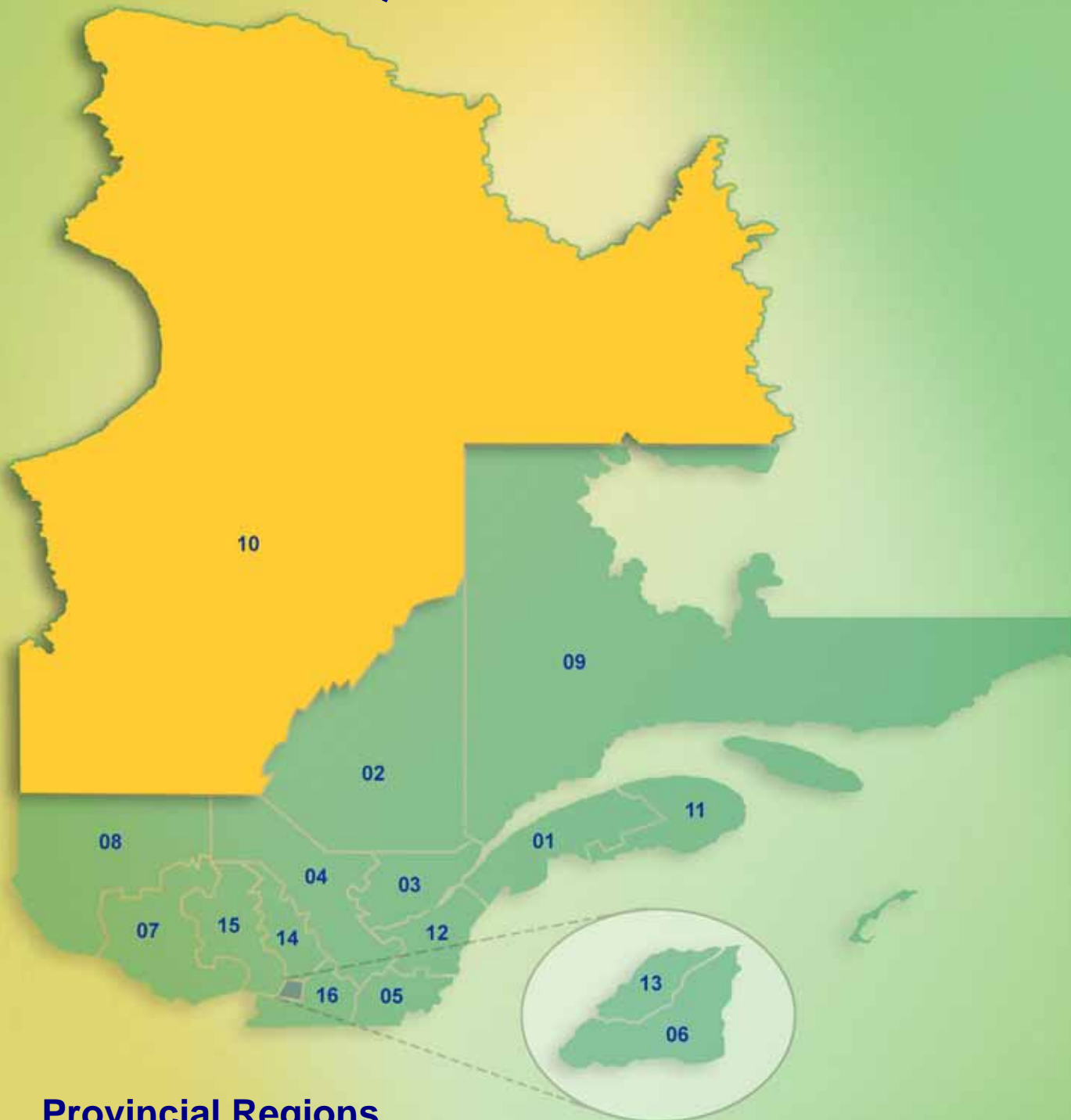
- If we consider unpaid work, (more than 10+ hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) Anglophone women show lower tendencies than Anglophone men and Francophone women
- In the region, English-speaking men are more than three and a half times more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors
- Anglophone women draw 21% more of their income from government transfers than Anglophone men
- When we consider women over 65 we find a similar proportion of English-speaking senior women as Francophone (mmi=1.04)
- The proportion of widowed Anglophone women is slightly greater than that of the Francophone female population (mmi=1.06)
- Anglophone women are more than seven times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance
- There are negligible numbers of male Anglophones living in Côte Nord who have post secondary qualifications in health professions and related technologies
- Women are highly implicated in a family based model of care and yet with declining access to resources like family and community support, education, and income.

Culture

- 51.3% of Côte Nord Anglophones are Catholic; 45.8% non-Catholics
- If we consider Anglophone Côte Nord from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds (mmi=1.43) than we find in the majority population
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is slightly more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; less likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, equally likely to be widowed



Nord-du-Québec



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 10 – Nord-du-Québec

Nord-du-Québec is an administrative region situated in the north of the province. The region's population is largely Aboriginal, many of whom are English-speaking. In 2001 Nord-du-Québec had 14,380 Anglophones who comprised 37.4% of the region's total population of 38,475. The largest municipality in the region is Chibougamou with a population of 7,895. The largest Anglophone population is found in Chisasibi (2,480). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region increased by 2,300 individuals which represents an increase of 19% which was by far the most significant increase among English-speaking communities in Québec. This region is characterized by a very low level of bilingualism and a very high proportion of youth. Nord-du-Québec ranks number one among the regions for use of English in various health situations due to the particular organization of services in the Cree and Inuit communities of northern Québec. Public administration, educational services, health care and social assistance, and retail trade are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	5
Access to entitled services	1
Services delivered in English	12
Summary rank	5
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	0.70	0.68
Population 15+ without income	0.79	1.08
Dependence on government transfer	1.96	1.57
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.25	1.12
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.38	0.49

- Besides displaying a higher proportion of individuals with low income than the Nord-du-Québec Francophone majority, Anglophones also exhibit remarkably fewer numbers of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum. The proportion of the population earning over \$50k is also much lower than that of Anglophone populations in other Québec regions. This could be linked to the particular age structure of the region where the proportion of the population over 50 years is relatively small.
- The average income for Nord-du-Québec Anglophones is lower than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi.70) and lower than that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi.68)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is almost twice that of the majority population and over 50% higher than the rest of Anglophone Québec

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	27.8%	23.4%
15-24	19.9%	17.0%
25-44	37.1%	33.4%
45-64	13.6%	21.7%
65+	1.7%	4.5%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	15.16	7.18

- The Nord-du-Québec Anglophone population is not what is considered an aging population as the number of seniors is extremely low, (1.7%) While the majority population has a greater number of seniors the numbers remain below those which would enable us to refer to it as “aging”. This particular age structure is unique to this region of Québec.
- There are unique strengths and weaknesses which stem from this more youthful Anglophone population
- When considering social support networks in this region it is perhaps more appropriate to consider a Care-giver to child ratio and social support as it relates specifically to youth. The missing 65+ generation are known for the important supportive role they play in families, especially in a family based model of care, and in communities as leaders and volunteers at all levels. Research has demonstrated the important role played by senior women in the lives of young mothers in a family based model of care and especially among lower income groups. The lack of geographical proximity among family members may place social support networks under strain which in turn could pose a health risk.
- The possibility of strain in social support poses a health risk which becomes even greater when combined with the role geographical isolation can play in access to public health services and the generally low level of educational achievement in this Anglophone population
- On a per capita basis, there are three times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Nord-du-Québec population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	1.48	2.26
With post-secondary qualifications	0.51	0.30
High school drop-out	1.30	1.53
College drop-out	1.57	1.64
University drop-out	1.50	1.40

- 48% of Anglophones are more likely to have no high school leaving when compared to Francophones; they are more than twice as likely to have no high school leaving when compared with Anglophones province-wide. 89% of Anglophones aged 25-44 in the region are more likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving; the figure is 41% for the 15-24 age group.
- Regional Anglophones are 49% less likely to have some form of post-secondary qualifications; they are 70% less likely to possess them when compared with Anglophones across the province. Fully 84% of regional Anglophones in the 15-24 age group are less likely than Francophones to possess post-secondary qualifications. Anglophones over 65 are 86% more likely than Francophones to have some form of post-secondary qualifications.
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Nord-du-Québec Anglophones are almost 50% more likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- Anglophones in the Nord-du-Québec region are much less likely to achieve post-secondary recognition when compared to Francophones in the region and to Anglophones in other regions across the province despite a consistently lower drop-out rate.
- Anglophone women are twice as likely as Anglophone men to have a university certificate or diploma and 50% more likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher. These women are most frequently qualified in the area education/recreation/counseling services and health professions and related technologies.
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are much more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.30), college (mmi=1.57) and university levels (mmi=1.50)
- Within the Anglophone Nord-du-Québec community, women are 74% more likely than men to not complete their degree.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	<u>mmi</u>	<u>rgi</u>
Unemployed	1.23	1.76
Not in workforce	1.14	0.98
Self-employed	0.74	0.39
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.51	1.57
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	2.44	3.11
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	5.38	3.36

- The main industrial sectors for Nord-du-Québec Anglophones are public administration (19.4%), educational services (16.1%), health care and social assistance (15.6%), and retail trade (8.6%). Anglophones in this region are thirteen times more likely than those in other regions to be employed mining/oil and gas extraction as an industrial sector.
- Anglophone women are almost four times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector and six times more likely when this is combined with educational services. Women are more than three and half times more likely to be employed accommodation and food services than Anglophone men.
- Nord-du-Québec Anglophones are slightly more likely than Francophones in the region and equally as likely as Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Nord-du-Québec community is 23% higher than that of the French-speaking Nord-du-Québec community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is 76% higher.
- Government transfers represent 96% more of the income of Nord-du-Québec Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Nord-du-Québec region are 40% more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Nord-du-Québec Anglophones are less likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is low for Nord-du-Québec Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Nord-du-Québec are among the regions most likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs and interest in such opportunities is substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Nord-du-Québec Anglophone population grew by 2,300 individuals which represents an increase of 19% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 65% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Nord-du-Québec region has a 1% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 14.2% (more than 3.5 times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is slightly stronger in the Nord-du-Québec Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- 99.5% Nord-du-Québec Anglophones claim Canadian citizenship and are more than three and half times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 19.8% of the English-speaking population in Nord-du-Québec are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Nord-du-Québec has no designated English-language institutions for health and social services (Carter,2001: 19)

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Nord-du-Québec
Doctor	86%	86
Hospital	80%	87
Community organization	78%	71
Emergency room	73%	73
Private facility	72%	100
CHSLD	70%	89
CLSC	66%	84
Info-santé	61%	100
Private nurse	75%	89
Overall	75%	83.5
Rank among regions	n/a	1

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Nord-du-Québec relative to the provincial average is high.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English is high overall and this region ranks the highest among all the provincial regions. This rank is a reflection of the particular organization of services in Cree and Inuit communities of northern Québec.

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	2
General and specialized medical services	3
Long-term care	4
Youth protection	3
Rehabilitation	3
Inter-regional agreements	2
Designated institutions	4
Sum of indicators of level of access	21
Regional ranking	12
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- With respect to inter-regional agreements and the Nord-du-Québec region the Government decree sanctions access to 25 institutions in several regions. However, geographical isolation is a major factor affecting access for this community (Carter, 2001: 19)
- The Anglophone community is under-represented as employees in the area of health and social service

Gender

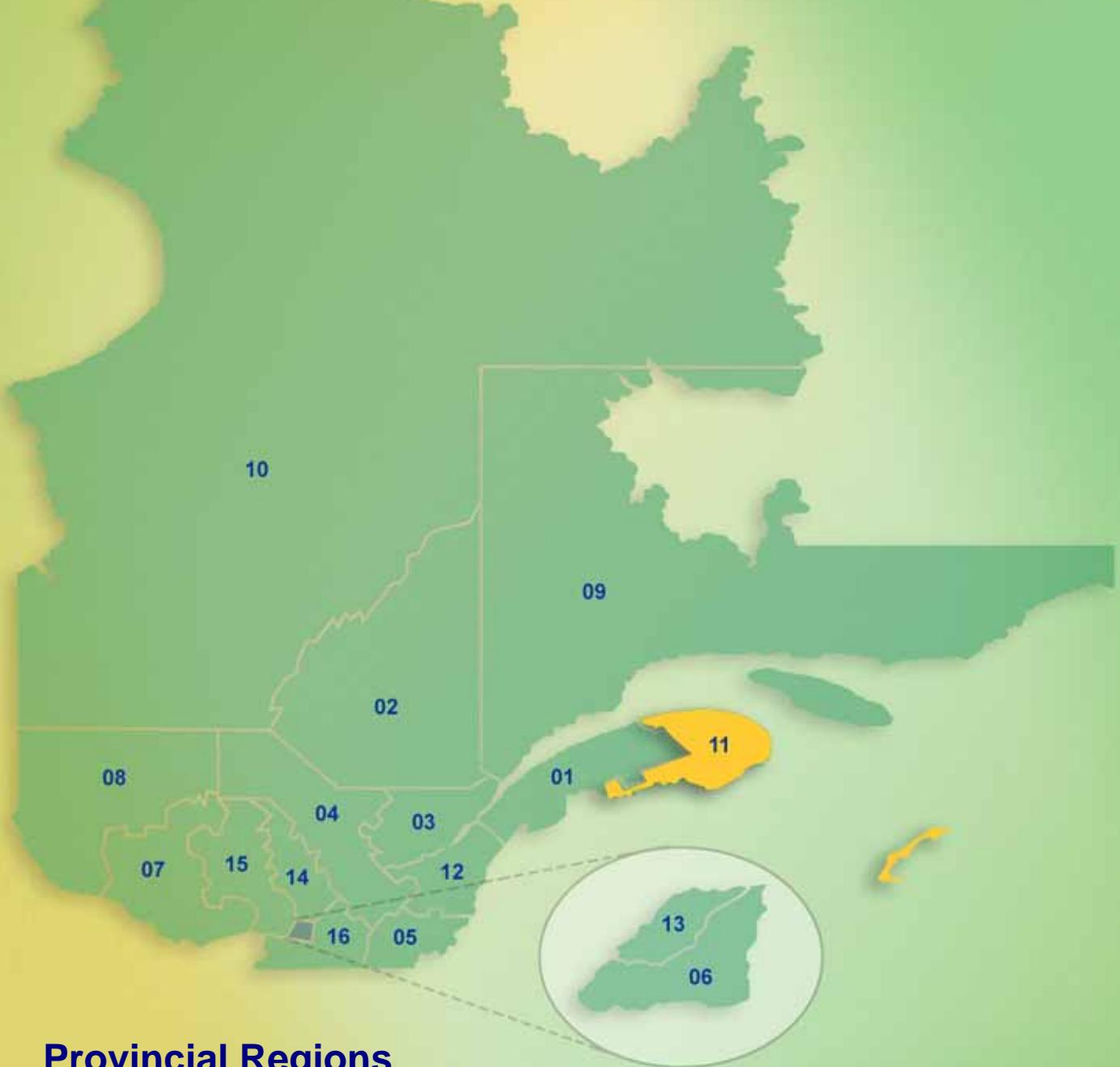
- Relative to their male counterparts, Anglophone Nord-du-Québec women have lower unemployment rates (approximately half), are more likely to be out of the work force (+13%), earn 84% on average
- If we consider unpaid work, Anglophone women are 40% more likely than Anglophone men to be devoting more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically
- In the region, English-speaking men are five and a half times more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors
- Anglophone women are more reliant than Anglophone men on government transfers (+50%)
- When we consider women over 65 we find there are only one-third as many Anglophone women in this age group relative to Francophone women
- Unlike other regions, there are relatively many fewer widowed women in the Anglophone population as compared to the Francophone group (mmi=0.52)
- Anglophone women are almost four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are three times more likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions

Culture

- 4.1% of Nord-du-Québec Anglophones are Catholic; 89.1% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Nord-du-Québec are more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Nord-du-Québec from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find they are much less likely to claim multiple ethnic origins than Francophones and almost eight times more likely to claim aboriginal identity.
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is equally as likely as its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; much less likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, less likely to be widowed



Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 11 – Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine

Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine is a primarily coastal community on the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Eastern Québec. In 2001 this region had 9,748 Anglophones who comprised 10.2% of the region's total population of 95,460. The largest municipality in the region is the town of Gaspé with a population of 14,670, which also contains the largest Anglophone population (1,855). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 833 individuals which represents a decline of 7.9%. The Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine is one of the two regions where the Anglophone population experiences the highest rate of unemployment. This rate is more than three times higher than that of the Anglophone provincial average. Fishing/agriculture/forestry, health care and social assistance, public administration, and manufacturing are the largest employers of English-speakers living in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	14
Access to entitled services	6
Services delivered in English	13
Summary rank	12
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ⁹	0.93	0.67
Population 15+ without income	1.15	1.26
Dependence on government transfer	1.27	2.66
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.08	1.30
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.92	0.46

- Anglophones living in the Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine region have a high proportion of individuals with low income. The portion of the population earning low income is somewhat higher than the Francophone majority living in the region and 30% higher than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- The average income for Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones is similar to that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi.93) and lower than that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi.67)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is greater than that of the majority population and more than two and a half times greater than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine are less likely than Francophones to earn over \$50k and have less than half as many individuals earning this amount than found in the rest of Québec's Anglophone communities (46%)

⁹ Given the small size of this Anglophone population, average income data is not available due to confidentiality rules regarding Census data.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	18.0%	16.5%
15-24	12.1%	11.6%
25-44	24.3%	28.1%
45-64	28.0%	29.5%
65+	17.5%	14.4%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	1.75	2.44

- The Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone population are experiencing a somewhat higher rate of aging than the Francophone population (17.5% are 65 and over compared to 14.4% for Francophones) In other words, Anglophones have 22% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- A combination of geographic isolation and relatively low levels of bilingualism in the minority Anglophone community suggests possible strain upon social support networks.
- This strain in social support poses a health risk which becomes even greater when combined with the recent reduction in public health services and the fact that the income level of most Anglophone families places the option of purchasing private care beyond reach.
- As a proportion, there are nearly four times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	1.14	2.05
With post-secondary qualifications	0.72	0.39
High school drop-out	1.14	1.27
College drop-out	1.31	1.16
University drop-out	1.33	1.51

- Anglophones in this region are more than twice as likely to have no high school leaving than Anglophones in general across the province. Compared to Francophones in the region, they are 14% more likely to possess no high school leaving. The figures are highest for the 15-24 age group, where 25% are more likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving.
- Regional Anglophones are 28% less likely than regional Francophones to possess post-secondary qualifications of some form. Compared to Anglophones across the province, they are 61% less likely to have them. It is interesting to note that only the over 65 age group of Anglophones in this region is more likely than Francophones to possess post-secondary qualifications (67%).
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones are somewhat more likely than Francophones to be in this situation

- Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones are more than twice as likely as their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training
- Anglophones in this region are much more likely than other Anglophones across the province to drop out at various levels of schooling including high school (rgi=1.27) college (rgi=1.16) and university (rgi=1.51)
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are much more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.14), college (mmi=1.31) and university levels (mmi=1.33)
- Within the Anglophone Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine community women are as likely as men not to complete their degree.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.36	3.15
Not in workforce	1.16	1.43
Self-employed	0.84	0.57
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.14	1.57
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.13	1.16
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.29	1.72

- The main industrial sectors for Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones are in fishing/forestry/agriculture (16.5%), health care and social assistance (11.8%), public administration (10.4%) and manufacturing (9.7%)
- Anglophone women are almost four and a half times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector
- Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones are more likely than Francophones in the region and Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine community is 36% higher than that of the French-speaking Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is more than three times higher.
- Government transfers represent substantially more of the income of Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones than of the Francophone majority. (rgi=1.27) When compared to other Anglophones across the province the rate of dependency on government transfer is two and a half times as high. (rgi=2.66)
- Anglophone women living in the Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine region are more than two and a half times as likely as Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones are slightly less likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed

- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is low for Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine are among the least likely among all the regions to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone population decreased by 833 individuals which represents a decline of 7.9% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 75% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine region has a 2.2% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 26% (eight times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones are highly likely (98.9%) to claim Canadian citizenship and eight times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 43.5% of the English-speaking population in Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine has no designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 21).



Health Services

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine relative to the provincial average is low.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from doctors, private nursing services, CLSC's, and community based groups and lowest from emergency rooms, Info-santé, private residence, public long-term care and hospitals.(CCESC, 2002: 12)

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine
Doctor	86%	83
Hospital	80%	60
Community organization	78%	74
Emergency room	73%	58
Private facility	72%	65
CHSLD	70%	66
CLSC	66%	70
Info-santé	61%	60
Private nurse	75%	82
Overall	75%	69.5
Rank among regions	n/a	6

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones are weakest with respect to inter-regional agreements, rehabilitation, and designated institutions (all extremely limited access) followed by general and specialized medical services and long term care (both limited), and finally youth protection and primary care (moderate access).(CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	2
General and specialized medical services	3
Long-term care	3
Youth protection	2
Rehabilitation	4
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	4
Sum of indicators of level of access	22
Regional ranking	13 of 16
Definition of the level of access to a service :	
1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine region has no inter-regional agreement in their access programs approved by the Québec government in 1999
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service

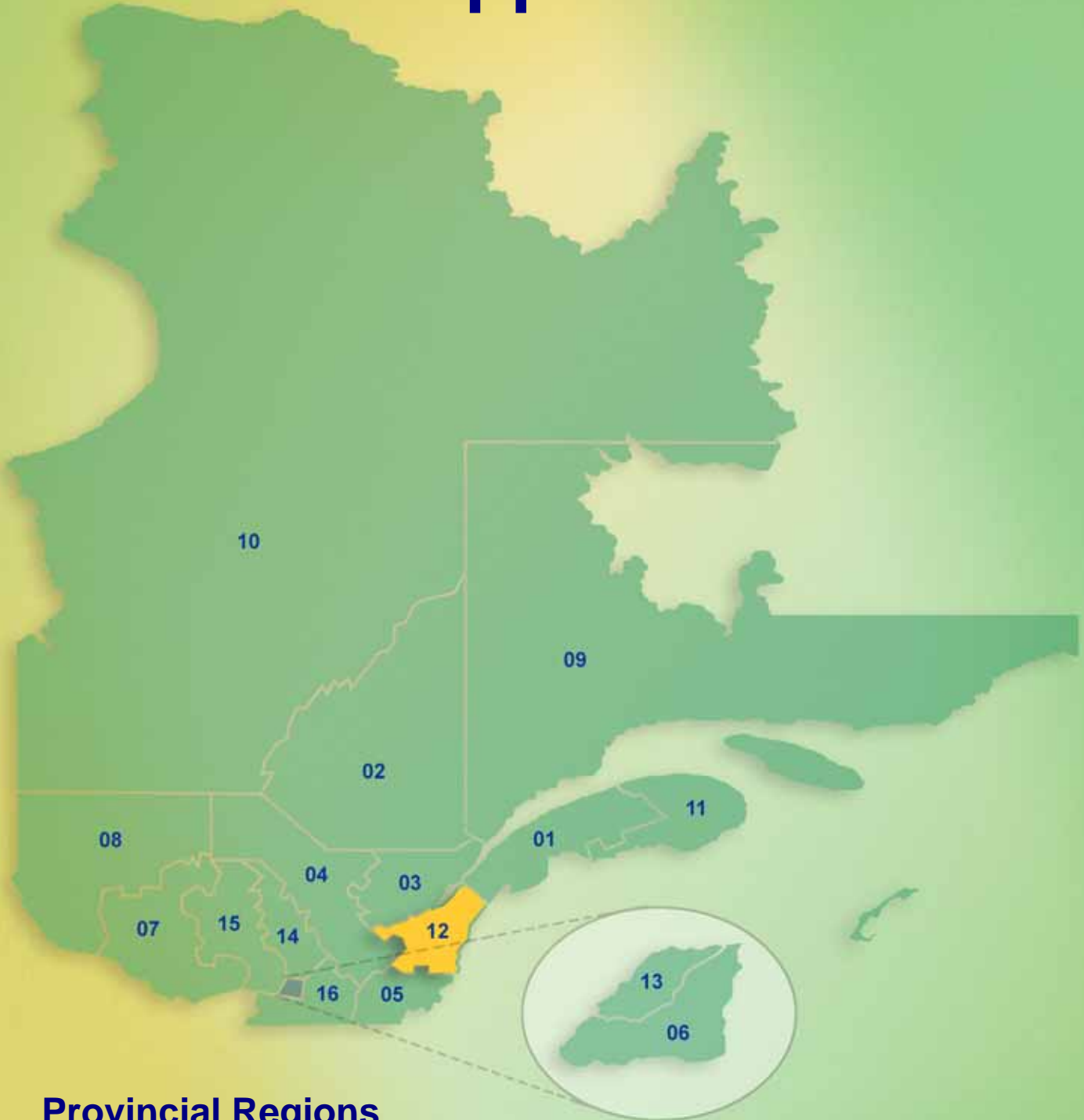
Gender

- Compared to their male counterparts, Anglophone Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine women are 30% less likely to be unemployed, 25% more likely to be out of the labour force, and are 27% more likely to be in the under \$20k income bracket.
- If we consider unpaid work, Anglophone women in this region are more than 2.5 times as likely as their male counterparts to devote more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically
- In the region, English-speaking men are slightly more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.07)
- Anglophone women draw more proportionally more of their income from government transfers (+41%) than do Anglophone men
- When we consider women over 65 we find much a substantially higher proportion of English-speaking senior women than Francophone (mmi=1.24)
- On a proportional basis, there are nearly four times as many Anglophone widowed women as widowed men in the region
- The proportion of widowed Anglophone women is much greater than that of the Francophone female population (mmi=1.46)
- Anglophone women are more than four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are more than twice as likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions
- Women are highly implicated in a family based model of care and yet with declining access to resources like family and community support, education, and income.

Culture

- 49% of Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine Anglophones are Catholic; 47.3% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine are twice as likely as Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- The region has a high proportion of English-speaking Aboriginal individuals (19.3%) which, relative to the French-speaking Aboriginal population is 47 times greater
- If we consider Anglophone Gaspésie - îles-de-la-Madeleine from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is about equally likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; equally likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, about 50% more likely to be widowed.

Chaudière-Appalaches



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 12 – Chaudière-Appalaches

Chaudière-Appalaches is an administrative region located in the interior of the province south of the St. Lawrence River. In 2001 Chaudière-Appalaches had 2,825 Anglophones who comprised 0.7% of the region's total population of 399,765. The largest municipality in the region is Lévis with a population of 40,205 which also contains the largest

Anglophone population (250). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 745 individuals, which represents a decline of 20.9%, which was the most serious decline among regional Anglophone communities. Chaudière-Appalaches is notable for its high incidence of high income, a very low proportion of the population over 65, and the number of individuals with low scolarity is low. The difference between the largely urban area adjoining Québec City and the rural areas to the south is also noteworthy. Manufacturing, educational services, health care and social assistance, and transportation and warehousing are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	10
Access to entitled services	11
Services delivered in English	7
Summary rank	10
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ¹⁰	1.19	0,94
Population 15+ without income	0.60	0.55
Dependence on government transfer	0.69	0.83
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.79	0.81
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	2.05	1.15

- While displaying a low proportion of individuals with low income, Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones also exhibit a high number of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum. There are more than twice as many English-speaking individuals earning over \$50k than French-speaking.
- The average income for Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones is slightly higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.19) and similar to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=0.94)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is lower than that of the majority population and lower than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Chaudière-Appalaches are less likely than Francophones to earn under \$20k and also less likely than the larger Anglophone Québec population.

¹⁰ Given the small size of this Anglophone population, average income data is not available due to confidentiality rules regarding Census data.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	12.1%	18.5%
15-24	11.2%	14.3%
25-44	37.0%	28.7%
45-64	29.8%	26.6%
65+	11.0%	11.9%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	3.81	2.75

- The Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone population have close to the same number of individuals in their senior years as found in the Francophone majority.
- As a proportion, there are almost five times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Chaudière-Appalaches population.
- The care-giver to senior ratio suggests that the conditions are present for strong support networks

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	0.55	0.74
With post-secondary qualifications	1.39	0.94
High school drop-out	0.84	0.76
College drop-out	1.22	1.06
University drop-out	0.98	0.94

- An Anglophone in this region is 45% less likely to have no high school leaving than a Francophone of the region. They are 26% less likely to have no high school leaving than Anglophones in general across the province. 22% of Anglophones in the region in the 15-24 age group are less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones in the region; this number drops to 44% for the over 65 age group.
- With regard to post-secondary qualifications, regional Anglophones are generally 39% more likely than Francophones to have some form of certification. However, compared to Anglophones across the province, they are 6% less likely to have such qualifications. The Anglophone group with the highest tendency towards such qualifications (73%) is the over 65 group, although 35% of those in the 15-24 age group tend to have post-secondary qualifications.
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are much less likely to desist from their studies at the high school level (mmi=0.84) but are much more likely to do so at the college level (mmi=1.22) and do not vary from the majority in this respect at the university level (mmi=0.98)
- Within the Anglophone Chaudière-Appalaches community women are 13% more likely not to complete their degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.23	0.79
Not in workforce	0.86	0.80
Self-employed	1.16	1.18
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.01	1.15
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.37	1.26
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.92	1.18

- The main industrial sectors for Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are manufacturing (22.8%), educational services (13.3%), health care and social assistance (7.2%) and transportation and warehousing (6.9%)
- Anglophone women are almost six times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance and almost eight times more likely to be working in public administration than in any other industrial sectors
- Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are slightly less likely than Francophones in the region and less likely than Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Chaudière-Appalaches community is somewhat greater than that of the French-speaking Chaudière-Appalaches community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is lower.
- Government transfers represent 30% less of the income of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Chaudière-Appalaches region are more than five times as likely as Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are 16% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is substantial for Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Chaudière-Appalaches are among those regions least likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone population dropped by 745 individuals which represents a decline of 20.9% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 61% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Chaudière-Appalaches region has a 17.7% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 21.9% (26 times greater than in the Francophone community).

- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are five times 27 likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian.
- 86.5% of the English-speaking population in Chaudière-Appalaches are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Chaudière-Appalaches has no designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 22)

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Chaudière-Appalaches
Doctor	86%	49
Hospital	80%	44
Community organization	78%	56
Emergency room	73%	14
Private facility	72%	100
CHSLD	70%	67
CLSC	66%	46
Info-santé	61%	70
Private nurse	75%	n/a
Overall	75%	43.3
Rank among regions	n/a	11

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Chaudière-Appalaches relative to the provincial average is very low.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from private facilities, Info-santé, public long-term care and lowest from doctors, private nursing services, CLSC's, community based groups, and hospitals. Use of English in emergency rooms is significantly low. (CCESC, 2002: 12).

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	2
Long-term care	1
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	4
Inter-regional agreements	1
Designated institutions	4
Sum of indicators of level of access	14
Regional ranking	7
Definition of the level of access to a service :	
1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are weakest with respect to rehabilitation and designated institutions. In terms of general and specialized medical services access to English services in Francophone hospitals in the Québec region is uneven. Services in other areas is substantial (CCESC, 2002: 15)
- The government decree sanctions inter-regional agreements for services in Québec region and Montréal-Centre

Gender

- Compared to Anglophone men, Chaudière-Appalaches women have similar rates of unemployment, are 38% more likely not to be in the labour force, and are 83% more likely to be in the low income bracket (less than \$20k).
- Compared to Anglophone men, the Anglophone women in the region are more than five times as likely to devote more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors
- In the region, English-speaking men are less likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=0.84)
- Relative to Anglophone men, Anglophone women draw 14% more of their income from government transfers
- When we consider women over 65 we find a substantially lower proportion of English-speaking senior women than Francophone (mmi=0.71)
- As a proportion, there are almost five times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Chaudière-Appalaches population.
- There are relative fewer widowed women in Anglophone population as compared to the Francophone population (0.93)

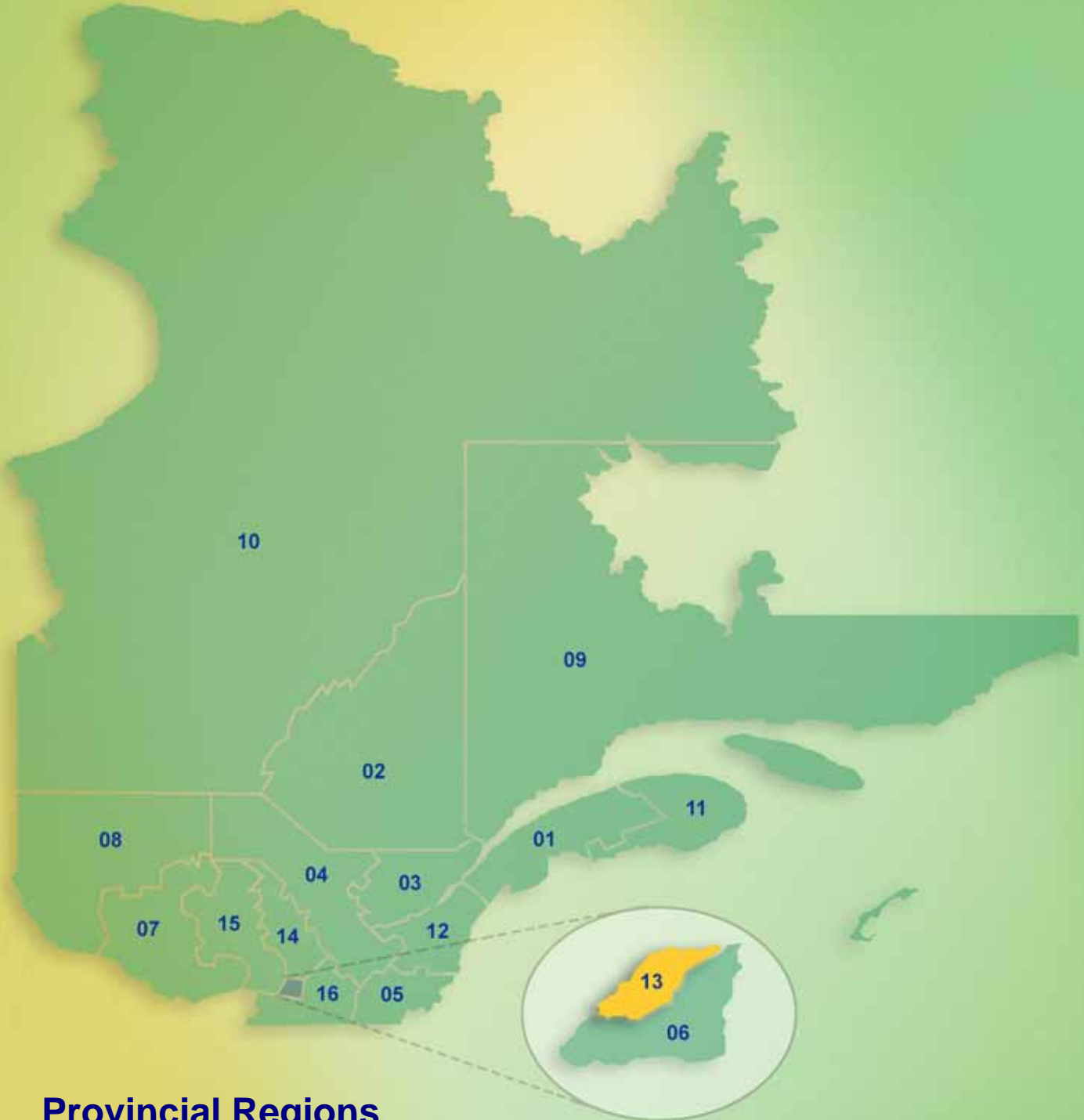
- Anglophone women are almost six times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are two and a half times more likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions

Culture

- 68.8% of Chaudière-Appalaches Anglophones are Catholic; 20.2% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Chaudière-Appalaches are more than three times as likely as Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Chaudière-Appalaches from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find twice as many individuals with multiple ethnic origins
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is somewhat more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; more likely to be divorced; two and a half times more likely to be in common-law relationships than Anglophones of other Québec regions; and finally, shares the same rate of widowhood as Francophones living in the region



Laval



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 13 – Laval

Laval is an administrative region situated adjacent to the Island of Montréal in the south-western part of Québec. In 2001 Laval had 53,390 Anglophones who comprised 12.7% of the region's total population of 339,005. For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region rose by 2,678 individuals which represents an increase of 5% which makes Laval one of the few regions in which the Anglophone population grew over this period. Manufacturing, retail trade, accommodation and food services and wholesale trade are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	1
Access to entitled services	8
Services delivered in English	3
Summary rank	4
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	0.90	0.91
Population 15+ without income	1.15	0.94
Dependence on government transfer	1.09	0.98
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.12	0.96
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	0.77	0.82

- Anglophones in the Laval region exhibit a slightly higher incidence of low income earners than the Francophone majority and a lower incidence of high income earners.
- The average income for Laval Anglophones is slightly less than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi.90) and less than that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=0.91)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is about equal to that of the majority population as well as the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Laval are more likely than Francophones to earn under \$20k and do not differ significantly from larger Anglophone Québec in this respect

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	19.3%	18.7%
15-24	12.7%	12.6%
25-44	35.7%	29.8%
45-64	21.4%	26.2%
65+	10.8%	12.6%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.99	2.60

- The Laval Anglophone population are experiencing a very low rate of aging (10.8% are 65 and over compared to 12.6% for Francophones) In other words, Anglophones have fewer individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- There are relatively fewer senior Anglophone women as Francophone women.
- Speaking in proportional terms, there are four times more widowed women than men in the Anglophone Laval population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Without high school leaving	1.06	1.11
With post-secondary qualifications	0.98	0.85
High school drop-out	1.10	0.95
College drop-out	1.03	0.98
University drop-out	1.04	1.16

- In the Laval region, 6% of Anglophones are more likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving. In comparison with Anglophones province-wide, this figure increases to 11%. In all age groups except for those 45-64 years, Anglophones and Francophones have approximately the same levels of high school equivalency. In the 45-64 age group, Anglophones are 43% more likely to have no high school leaving.
- Anglophones in the Laval region are about 2% less likely to have some form of post-secondary qualifications than are Francophones; they are 15% less likely to have them when compared with Anglophones province-wide. Those in the 15-24 age group are 10% more likely to have post-secondary qualifications, while those in the 45-64 age group are 23% less likely to have the qualifications.
- Laval Anglophones are 11% more likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training
- Anglophones living in the Laval region are twice as likely to leave university without a certificate or diploma than Francophones and about 30% less likely to drop-out when compared to Anglophones in other regions of the province.

- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are somewhat more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.10), college (mmi=1.03) and university levels (mmi=1.04)
- Within the Anglophone Laval community women are 20% less likely than Anglophone men to complete their university degree.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.38	0.78
Not in workforce	0.96	0.85
Self-employed	1.48	1.24
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.07	1.03
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.21	1.12
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.41	0.90

- The main industrial sectors for Laval Anglophones are manufacturing (21.5%), retail trade (12.1%), accommodation and food services (9.4%), and wholesale trade (8.7%)
- Anglophone women are four times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector
- Laval Anglophones are about equally as likely (96%) as Francophones in the region and 15% less likely than Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Laval community is 38% higher than that of the French-speaking Laval community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is 22% lower
- Government transfers represent 9% more of the income of Laval Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Laval region are more than twice as likely as Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Laval Anglophones are 48% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is low for Laval Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Laval are among those regions least likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Laval Anglophone population grew by 2,678 individuals which represents an increase of 5.3% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 67% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Laval region has a 36% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 4.1% (twice as high as that in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Laval Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Laval Anglophones are two and a half times more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian and twice more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 69.3% of the English-speaking population in Laval are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Laval has one designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carter, 2001: 23).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Laval
Doctor	86%	73
Hospital	80%	72
Community organization	78%	64
Emergency room	73%	47
Private facility	72%	83
CHSLD	70%	89
CLSC	66%	44
Info-santé	61%	55
Private nurse	75%	30
Overall	75%	59.4
Rank among regions	n/a	8

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Laval relative to the provincial average is very low.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from public long-term care facilities, private facilities, doctors and hospitals.(CCESC, 2002: 12) Service in English in this region falls below the provincial average in 7 of nine health situations.
- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Laval Anglophones are considered to have a substantial range of services.(CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	2
Long-term care	1
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	1
Inter-regional agreements	1
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	8
Regional ranking	3
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- In the case of the Laval region the Government decree sanctions inter-regional agreements for services in Montréal-Centre and Montérégie (Carter, 2001: 23)
- The Laval Anglophone community is only half as likely as the Francophone to be employed in the area of health and social service

Gender

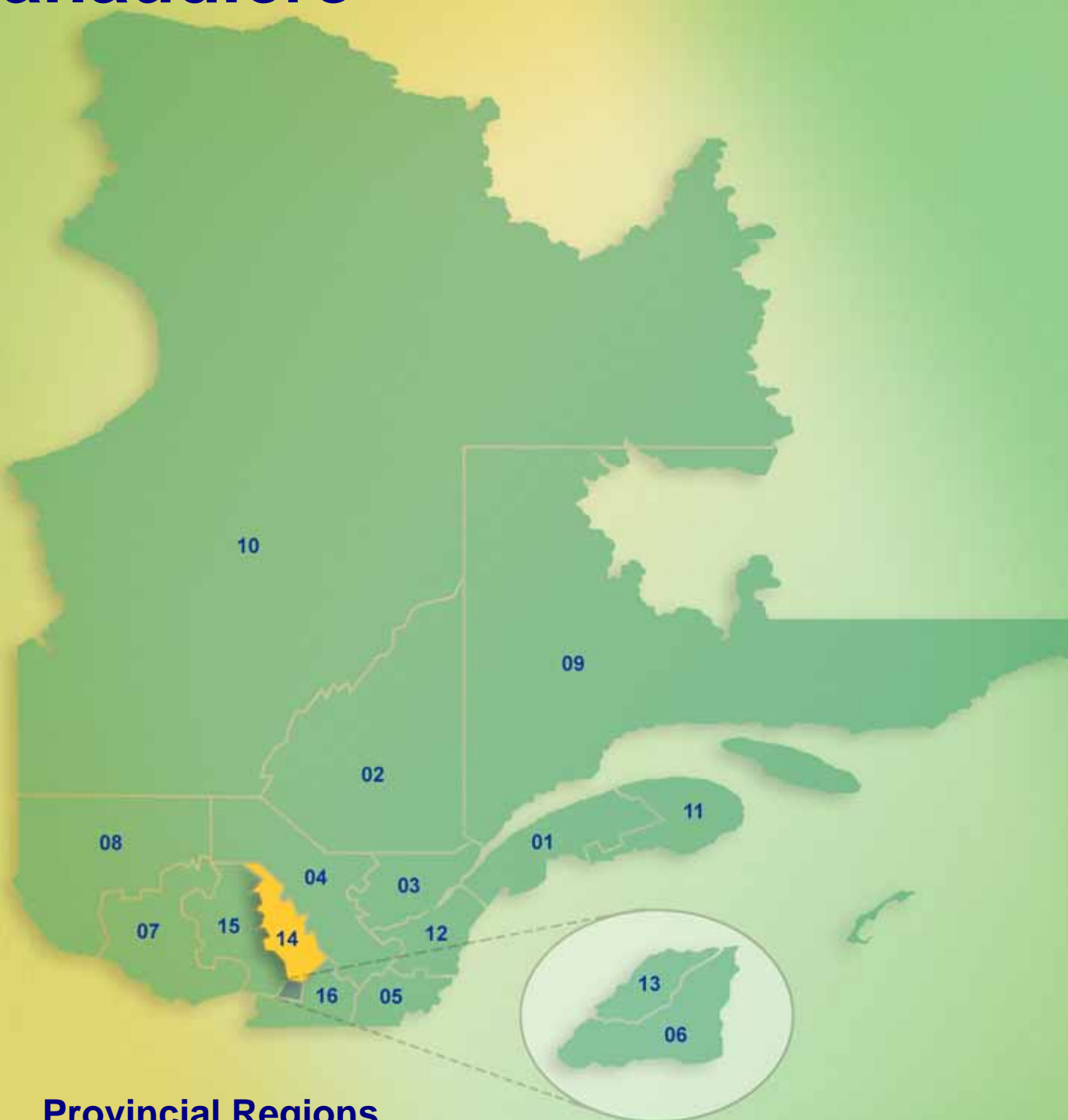
- If we consider unpaid work, (more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically) Anglophone women are more than twice as likely as Anglophone men to perform this task
- Anglophone women draw a larger portion (79% larger) of their income from government transfers
- In the region, English-speaking men are somewhat more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.22)
- When we consider women over 65 we find a lower proportion of English-speaking senior women than Francophone (mmi=0.80)
- In proportional terms, there are four times as many widowed women in Anglophone population as Anglophone men
- Anglophone women are four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance. They are three times more likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions and related technologies

Culture

- 48.9% of Laval Anglophones are Catholic; 37.2% non-Catholics
- When we consider Anglophone Laval from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find fewer individuals who claim multiple ethnic origins than we find in the majority population
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is 41% more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; 50% less likely to be divorced; 70% less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 32% less likely to be widowed



Lanaudière



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 14 – Lanaudière

Lanaudière is an administrative region situated in the interior of Québec to the northeast of Montréal. In 2001, Lanaudière had 8,215 Anglophones who comprised 2.1% of the region's total population of 383,345. The largest municipality in the region is Repentigny with a population of 54,255. The largest Anglophone population is found in Rawdon (1,518). For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 635 individuals, which represents a decline of 7.2%. Manufacturing, retail trade, health care and social assistance, and construction are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	9
Access to entitled services	12
Services delivered in English	9
Summary rank	11
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income ¹¹	1.13	1.02
Population 15+ without income	1.07	1.06
Dependence on government transfer	1.21	1.28
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	0.98	0.95
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.22	0.99

- While displaying about the same proportion of individuals with low income as the Francophone majority in the region Lanaudière Anglophones also exhibit greater numbers of people at the higher end of the economic spectrum.
- The average income for Lanaudière Anglophones is somewhat higher than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.13) and similar to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.02)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is somewhat greater than that of the majority population as well as the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Lanaudière are equally as likely as Francophones to earn under \$20k. This is also true when compared with Anglophone Québec in general.

¹¹ Given the small size of this Anglophone population, average income data is not available due to confidentiality rules regarding Census data.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	13.5%	20.9%
15-24	9.4%	12.5%
25-44	32.7%	30.5%
45-64	29.4%	26.4%
65+	14.7%	9.8%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.67	3.55

- The Lanaudière Anglophone population are experiencing a high rate of aging (14.7% are 65 and over compared to 9.8% for Francophones) In other words, Anglophones have 51% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- In proportional terms, there are more than three times as many more widowed women as men in the Anglophone Lanaudière population.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Without high school leaving	0.96	1.29
With post-secondary qualifications	0.94	0.58
High school drop-out	0.97	0.91
College drop-out	1.21	1.23
University drop-out	1.15	1.38

- 4% of Anglophones in this region are less likely to have no high school leaving when compared to Francophones; compared to Anglophones across the province, they are 29% more likely to have no high school leaving. The 15-24 age group is the most likely to have no high school leaving (18%).
- 6% of Anglophones in the region are less likely to have post-secondary qualifications compared to Francophones; when compared with Anglophones across the province, the percentage is 42% less. Anglophones in the over 65 age group are 55% more likely than their Francophone counterparts to hold some form of post-secondary qualifications. The two linguistic groups are almost equivalent in the 45-64 age group, but Anglophones in the 15-24 age group are 28% less likely than their Francophone counterparts to have post-secondary qualifications.
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Lanaudière Anglophones are equally as likely as Francophones to be in this situation
- Anglophone youth 15-24 are 18% more likely than Francophones not to attain high school leaving certificate. Older Anglophones are 16% less likely than Francophones to show low educational status.
- Lanaudière Anglophones are 29% more likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training

- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are slightly less likely to desist from their studies at the high school level (mmi=0.97) but are much more likely to do so at the college (mmi=1.21) and university levels (mmi=1.15)
- Within the Anglophone Lanaudière community women are 48% less likely not to complete their degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.30	0.93
Not in workforce	1.17	1.09
Self-employed	0.91	0.87
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.11	1.23
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	0.90	0.98
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.21	0.81

- The main industrial sectors for Lanaudière region Anglophones are manufacturing (20.1%), retail trade (10.4%), health care and social assistance (6.5%), and construction (6.7%)
- Anglophone women are five and a half times more likely than men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector and three times more likely to be employed in educational services.
- Lanaudière Anglophones are 17% more likely than Francophones in the region and about equally likely as Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Lanaudière community is 30% greater than that of the French-speaking Lanaudière community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is about the same.
- Government transfers represent 21% more of the income of Lanaudière Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- Anglophone women living in the Lanaudière region are two and a half times more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Lanaudière Anglophones are slightly less likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is low for Lanaudière Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Lanaudière are somewhat likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Lanaudière Anglophone population dropped by 635 individual which represents a loss of 7.2% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 68% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Lanaudière region has a 16.4% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 13% (eleven times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Lanaudière Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- Lanaudière Anglophones are nearly eleven times more likely to claim citizenship other than Canadian
- 82.7% of the English-speaking population in Lanaudière are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Lanaudière has one designated English-language institutions for health and social services (CHSLD Heather) (Carter, 2001: 24).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Lanaudière
Doctor	86%	56
Hospital	80%	38
Community organization	78%	100
Emergency room	73%	41
Private facility	72%	81
CHSLD	70%	40
CLSC	66%	16
Info-santé	61%	48
Private nurse	75%	72
Overall	75%	41.1
Rank among regions	n/a	12

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Lanaudière relative to the provincial average is very low.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from community organizations, private facilities, and private nursing services. The use of English in other health situations is low most notably so from CLSC's. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Lanaudière Anglophones are weakest with respect to primary care, general and specialized services, youth protection, and rehabilitation,(limited access) and moderate access is available in long-term care and both inter-regional agreements and designated institutions are substantial. (CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	3
General and specialized medical services	3
Long-term care	2
Youth protection	3
Rehabilitation	3
Inter-regional agreements	1
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	16
Regional ranking	9
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- In the Lanaudière region the Government decree sanctions inter-regional agreements for hospital and rehabilitation services in Montréal-Centre (Carter,2001: 24)
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service. They are only 64% as likely as the majority to be working in this sector.

Gender

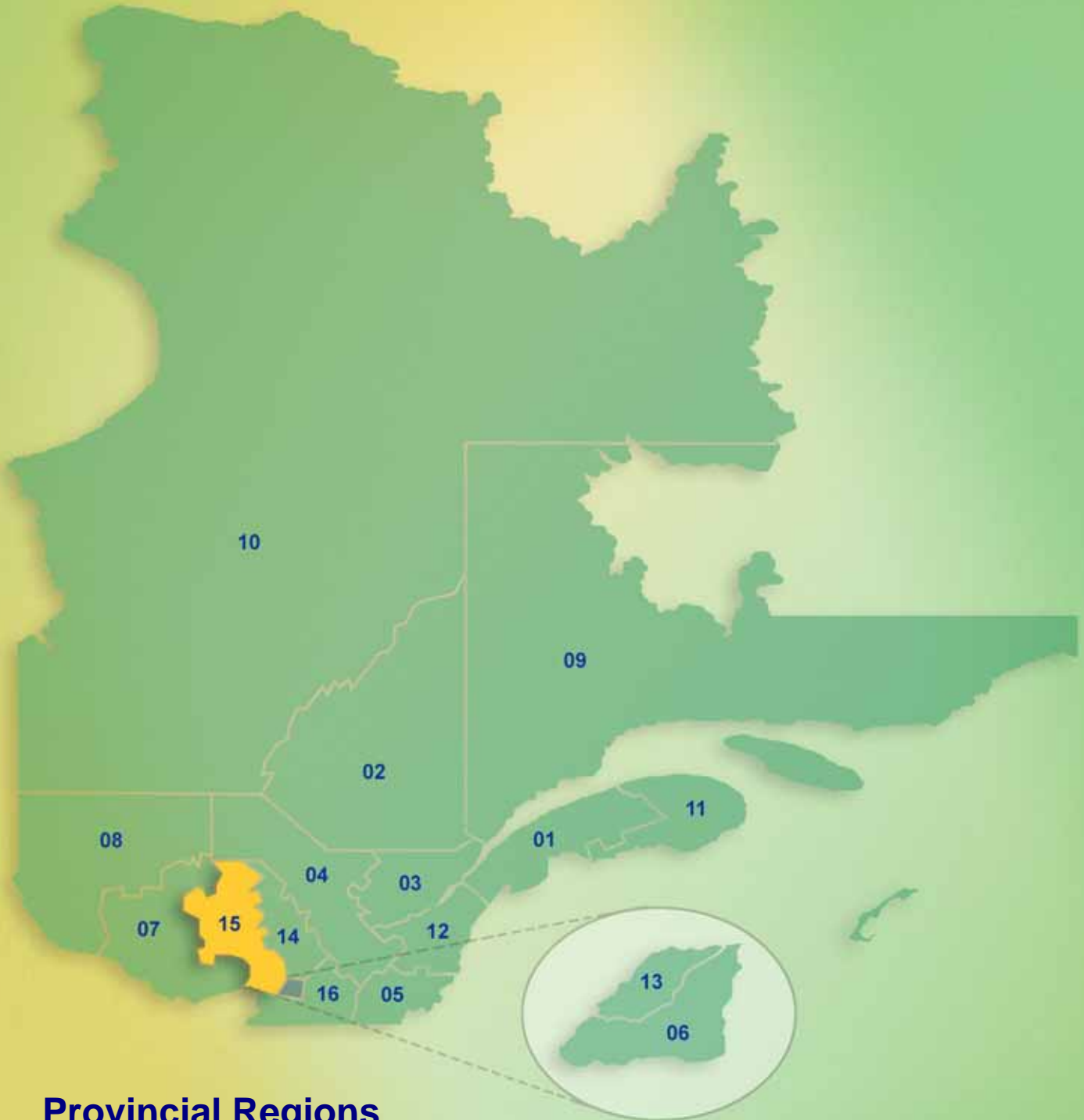
- Relative to Anglophone men, Lanaudière Anglophone women are 35% more likely to be unemployed, 60% more likely to be out of the labour market and are 72% more likely to be in the lower income bracket (less than \$20k annually)
- For unpaid work, Anglophone women in the region are twice as likely as their male counterparts to be devoting more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically
- In the region, English-speaking men are somewhat more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.25)
- Anglophone women draw twice as much of their income from government transfers relative to their male counterparts
- When we consider women over 65 we find a much higher proportion of English-speaking senior women than Francophone (mmi=1.58)
- In proportional terms, there are more than three times as many more widowed women as men in the Anglophone Lanaudière population.
- In proportional terms, there are nearly twice as many widowed women in the Anglophone population as compared to the Francophone group in the region
- Anglophone women are more than five and a half times as likely as Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are more than six times as likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions

Culture

- 63.8% of Lanaudière Anglophones are Catholic; 26.9% non-Catholics; 8.4% of Anglophones in Lanaudière as compared to 3.8% Francophones have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Lanaudière from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population. Anglophones are 70% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins and ten times more likely to have been born outside the province
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; somewhat more likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 72% more likely to be widowed



Laurentides



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 15 – Laurentides

The Laurentides is an administrative region covering the mountainous region to the north of Montréal. In 2001 Laurentides had 30,568 Anglophones who comprised 6.7% of the region's total population of 454,520. The largest municipality in the region is Saint-Eustache with a population of 39,940. The largest Anglophone population is found in Deux-Montagnes (3,645).

For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 645 individuals which represents a decline of 2.1%. Manufacturing, retail trade, wholesale trade and educational services are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	7
Access to entitled services	9
Services delivered in English	8
Summary rank	7
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	1.10	1.02
Population 15+ without income	1.15	1.01
Dependence on government transfer	1.15	1.15
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.03	0.98
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.12	1.02

- Laurentides Anglophones exhibit a very similar proportion of people earning under \$20k as the Francophone majority. The proportion of Anglophones at the higher end of the economic spectrum are slightly greater. 12% more of the Anglophone population than the Francophone earn over \$50k.
- The average income for Laurentides Anglophones is slightly greater than that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.10) and equal to that enjoyed by the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.02)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is 15% greater than that of the majority population and 15% greater than the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Anglophones living in Laurentides are 15% more likely than Francophones to be without income and are similar to larger Anglophone Québec in this respect.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	17.2%	20.8%
15-24	11.5%	12.1%
25-44	27.6%	31.4%
45-64	26.8%	26.0%
65+	17.1%	9.8%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	1.95	3.52

- The Laurentides Anglophone population are experiencing a high rate of aging (17.1% are 65 and over compared to 9.8% for Francophones). In other words, Anglophones have 74% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- The Care-giver to senior ratio is very low for the Anglophone population in this region, especially in relation to the Francophone population where the number of care-givers to seniors is almost twice as high.
- Given the majority population is not experiencing the same demographic characteristics as the minority its institutions and services may not be designed to meet the same needs
- In relative terms, there are 54% more widowed individuals in the Anglophone population in this region relative to the Francophone population.
- The proportion of widowed women in the Anglophone Laurentides population is more than three times higher than that found in the male group.

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Without high school leaving	0.90	1.13
With post-secondary qualifications	1.07	0.75
High school drop-out	1.07	1.00
College drop-out	1.13	1.10
University drop-out	1.29	1.42

- 10% of Anglophones in this region are less likely to have no high school leaving when compared to Francophones; by comparison, they are 13% more likely not to have high school leaving than Anglophones across the province. Anglophones and Francophones in the 15-24 age group in this region are equivalent in their levels of high school leaving. In the age ranges from 25 to 64, the average Anglophone is 85% as likely to have no high school leaving as a Francophone counterpart.

- Anglophones in the Laurentides are 7% more likely to have post-secondary qualifications than their Francophone counterparts. In the 15-24 age group, they are 9% more likely; in the 25-44 age group, they are 6% less likely to have post-secondary qualifications. In the 45-64 age group, Anglophones are 22% more likely to have post-secondary qualifications than Francophones; over 65, Anglophones are more than twice as likely to have post-secondary qualifications than Francophones. Compared to the provincial average, however, Laurentides Anglophones are 25% less likely to have post-secondary certification of some form.
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Laurentides Anglophones are 10% less likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- Anglophone youth 15-24 are as likely as Francophones not to attain high school leaving certificate. Older Anglophones are 29% less likely than Francophones to show low educational status.
- Laurentides Anglophones are 13% more likely than their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.07), college (mmi=1.13) and university levels (mmi=1.29)
- Anglophone women are 30% more likely to drop out from university than their male counterparts.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Unemployed	1.35	0.98
Not in workforce	1.25	1.10
Self-employed	1.18	1.19
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.16	1.25
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	0.93	1.02
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.57	1.01

- The main industrial sectors for Laurentides Anglophones are manufacturing (19.2%) retail trade (9.5%), wholesale trade (7.7%) educational services (7.2%)
- Anglophone women are almost four times more likely than Anglophone men to be working in health care and social assistance than in any other industrial sector. This is followed very closely by management of companies and enterprises where Anglophone women are more than three times as likely as men to be working
- Laurentides Anglophones are 25% more likely than Francophones in the region and 10% more likely than Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)

- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Laurentides community is 35% higher than that of the French-speaking Laurentides community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is about the same.
- Government transfers represent 15% more of the income of Laurentides Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- Anglophones in the Laurentides region are giving substantially more, almost 60% more, unpaid care to seniors than are Francophones
- Anglophone women living in the Laurentides region are 63% more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Laurentides Anglophones are 18% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed
- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is low for Laurentides Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Laurentides are among those regional communities most likely to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs and interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Laurentides Anglophone population dropped by 645 individuals which represents a decline of 2.1% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 65% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Laurentides region has a 15.4% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 16.9% (seven times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Laurentides Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- 95.8% of Laurentides Anglophones claim Canadian citizenship and this population is almost seven times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- When compared to the Francophone majority there is a greater portion of unemployed individuals, greater numbers of individuals not in the workforce, and higher levels of unpaid work by Care-givers to seniors.,
- 68% of the English-speaking population in Laurentides are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Laurentides has 1designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Lachute Residence)(Carter, 2001: 26).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Laurentides
Doctor	86%	64
Hospital	80%	49
Community organization	78%	67
Emergency room	73%	49
Private facility	72%	65
CHSLD	70%	52
CLSC	66%	43
Info-santé	61%	43
Private nurse	75%	97
Overall	75%	55.7
Rank among regions	n/a	9

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Laurentides relative to the provincial average is very low.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from private nursing services. All other health situations fall below the provincial average. CLSC's, and Info-santé are notably low in the use of English.(CCESC, 2002: 12)
- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Laurentides Anglophones are weakest with respect to inter-regional agreements (extremely limited access) and long-term care, general and specialized services, and rehabilitation (limited access). Entitled services in primary care (CLSCs), youth protection, and designated institutions are substantial (CCESC, 2002: 15)
- Laurentides region has no inter-regional agreements in their access programs approved by the Québec government in 1999

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	3
Long-term care	3
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	3
Inter-regional agreements	4
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	16
Regional ranking	8
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- Despite the high rate of aging (almost twice that of Francophones) 5 to 10 long-term care institutions were removed from the 1999 Government decree (Carter: 26)
- Entitled access to 4 rehabilitation centers not retained in 1999 Government decree and there is no entitled access to rehabilitation programs for youth. (Carter, 2001: 26)
- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service. They are 50% less likely to be employed in this sector when compared to Francophones.

Gender

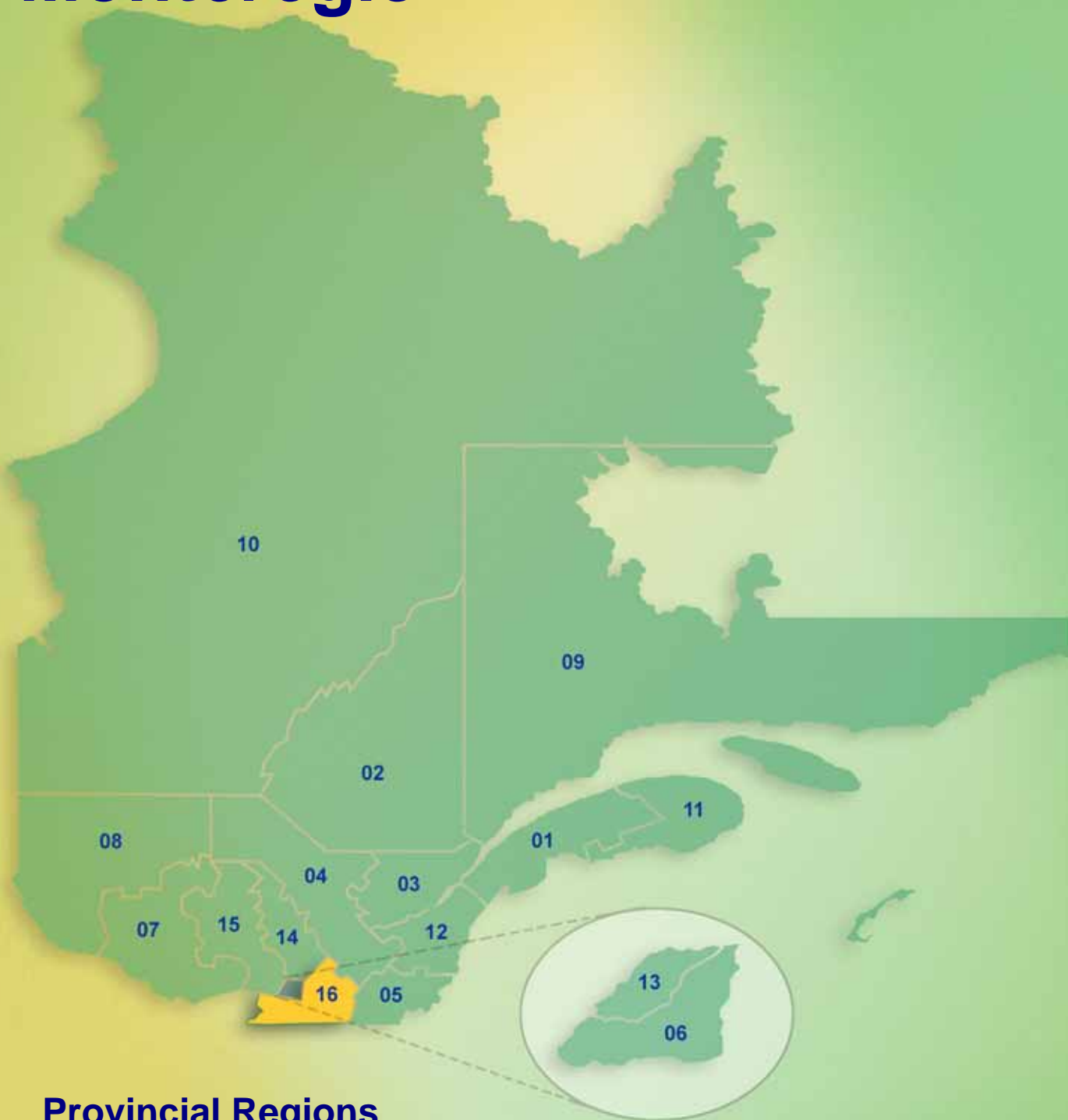
- Anglophone Laurentides men are less likely to have a high school leaving certificate and less likely to have a college certificate than Anglophone women of the same region. Anglophone men are 25% more likely to have a university degree.
- Anglophone Laurentides women are 72% more likely to be without income when compared to Anglophone men
- In the region, English-speaking men are almost twice as likely as Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.93)
- If we consider unpaid work, women are 63% more likely than men in the Anglophone community to devote more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically
- The rate of dependency on government transfer for Anglophone women is double that of Anglophone men
- When we consider women over 65 we find a much higher proportion of Anglophone women than Francophone women (mmi=1.74)
- The proportion of widowed women in the Anglophone Laurentides population is more than three times higher than that found in the male group
- Anglophone women are almost four times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are much more likely to have postsecondary qualifications in the health professions and related technologies
- While a very significant portion of both the Anglophone and Francophone population have their postsecondary qualifications in applied science technologies and trades women are barely represented
- Women are highly implicated in a family based model of care and yet with declining access to resources like family and community support, education, and income.

Culture

- 46.5% of Laurentides Anglophones are Catholic;36.9% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Laurentides are as likely as Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Laurentides from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds (71% more likely to claim multiple ethnic origins than we find in the majority population.
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; slightly less likely to be divorced; less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 50% more likely to be widowed



Montérégie



Provincial Regions

01 Bas-Saint-Laurent

02 Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean

03 Québec – La Capitale Nationale

04 Mauricie – Centre-du-Québec

05 Estrie

06 Montréal

07 Outaouais

08 Abitibi-Témiscamingue

09 Côte-Nord

10 Nord-du-Québec

11 Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madeleine

12 Chaudière-Appalaches

13 Laval

14 Lanaudière

15 Laurentides

16 Montérégie

Region 16 – Montérégie

Montérégie is an administrative region situated to the south and east of Montréal in southern Québec. In 2001 Montérégie had 129,125 Anglophones who comprised 10.2% of the region's total population of 1,260,170. For the 1996-2001 period, the Anglophone population of the region dropped by 6,528 individuals. In raw numbers this was the most serious population loss among Anglophone regional communities but given the relatively large Anglophone community in Montérégie the loss represents a decline of 4.8%. The Anglophone community in the Montérégie region ranks the highest among all of the 16 health regions in terms of access to entitled health and social services. Manufacturing, retail trade, professional/scientific and technical services, and health care and social assistance are the largest employers of the English-speaking population in this region.

Regional rankings for 16 Regions / Potential for services in English	
Feature (1=highest, 16=lowest)	Rank
Demographic Characteristics	3
Access to entitled services	5
Services delivered in English	1
Summary rank	2
Source: (CCSEC, 2002: 12-15)	

Income and Social Status

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Average income	1.05	1.02
Population 15+ without income	1.28	1.08
Dependence on government transfer	1.10	1.00
Incidence of low income (under \$20k)	1.05	0.95
Incidence of high income (over \$50k)	1.06	1.07

- The proportion of individuals in the Anglophone population of Montérégie with low income as well as those earning over \$50k are similar to Francophones living in the same territory.
- The average income for Montérégie Anglophones is about equal to that of the Francophone majority of the same region (mmi=1.05) and of the rest of Anglophone Québec (rgi=1.02)
- The rate of dependence on government transfer is slightly greater than that of the majority population and the same as the rest of Anglophone Québec
- Approximately 30% more Anglophones living in Montérégie are without income when compared to Francophones and slightly more when compared to larger Anglophone Québec.

Social Support Networks

Age Structure	Anglo	Franco
0-14	18.8%	19.5%
15-24	12.8%	13.2%
25-44	28.3%	30.0%
45-64	26.7%	26.8%
65+	13.5%	10.4%
Care-giver to Senior Ratio	2.45	3.26

- The Montérégie Anglophone population are experiencing a rate of aging somewhat higher than Francophones (13.5% are 65 and over compared to 10.4% for Francophones). In other words, Anglophones have 29% more individuals in their senior years than found in the Francophone majority.
- In proportional terms, there are more senior Anglophone women than Francophone women. (mmi=1.24)
- The proportion of widowed women in the Anglophone Montérégie population is almost three and a half times higher than that found in the male group

Education

Characteristics	mmi	rgi
Without high school leaving	0.87	1.04
With post-secondary qualifications	1.14	0.88
High school drop-out	1.08	1.00
College drop-out	1.04	1.01
University drop-out	1.11	1.15

- Here, Anglophones are 13% less likely to have no high school leaving than Francophones; they are 4% more likely to have no high school leaving than Anglophones province-wide. Those with no high school leaving in the 15-24 age group are roughly equivalent; older Anglophone age groups are on average about 21% less likely than Francophones to have no high school leaving.
- Anglophones in the Montérégie region are overall 14% more likely than Francophones to have some post-secondary qualifications. In respect to Anglophone age groups, this figure varies from 6% more likely (25-44 years) to 79% more likely (over 65).
- Among those in the region without high school leaving or additional training Montérégie Anglophones are about 13% less likely than Francophones to be in this situation
- Anglophone youth 15-24 are as likely as Francophones not to attain high school leaving certificate. Older Anglophones are 24% less likely than Francophones to show low educational status.
- Montérégie Anglophones are as equally likely as their Anglophone peers across the province to have no high school leaving or additional training

- English-speakers in the Montérégie region are about 40% more likely than French-speakers to drop-out of university. They are about 20% less likely to do so than their Anglophone peers across the province.
- Once they have entered the various levels of schooling, and relative to their Francophone counterparts, English-speakers in the region are somewhat more likely to desist from their studies at the high school (mmi=1.08), college (mmi=1.04) and university levels (mmi=1.11)
- Within the Anglophone Montérégie community women are 11% less likely not to complete their degree than men.

Employment and Working Conditions

Characteristics	mmi	rqi
Unemployed	1.30	0.81
Not in workforce	1.19	1.03
Self-employed	1.10	1.04
15+ hrs/week, unpaid housework	1.12	1.15
15+ hrs/week, unpaid childcare	1.06	1.04
10+ hrs/week, unpaid care to seniors	1.58	1.00

- The main industrial sectors for Montérégie Anglophones are manufacturing (19.9%) retail trade (8.6%), professional/scientific and technical services (7.4%) and health care and social assistance (7.4%).
- Anglophone women are four and a half times more likely than men to be working in the health care and social assistance industrial sector and seven and a half times more likely when this is combined with educational services. Anglophone women are more likely to be located in these areas of the industrial sector than any others.
- Montérégie Anglophones are 20% more likely than Francophones in the region and equally as likely as Anglophones across the province to be out of the labour force (have not worked for 1 year and not actively looking for work)
- The unemployment rate of the English-speaking Montérégie community is 30% more than that of the French-speaking Montérégie community. When compared to other Anglophone communities in Québec the rate is 20% lower.
- Government transfers represent slightly more (10%) of the income of Montérégie Anglophones than of the Francophone majority
- In the Montérégie region, the English-speaking population are 58% more likely than Francophones to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors; Anglophone women are as equally likely to do this than Francophone women sharing same territory. Anglophone women living in the Montérégie region are 97% more likely than Anglophone men to perform 10+ hours of unpaid care for seniors
- Montérégie Anglophones are 10% more likely than Francophones in the region to be self-employed

- The knowledge of local resources for career services, employment resources, or public resources to help start a business is low to moderate for Montérégie Anglophones (Saber-Freedman, 2001:73-76)
- English-speaking individuals living in Montérégie are the least likely among all the regions to believe Anglophones have equal access to federal or provincial jobs although interest in such opportunities is fairly substantial (Saber-Freedman, 2001:79-82)

Social Environments

- Overall the Montérégie Anglophone population dropped by 6,528 individuals which represents a loss of 4.8% from 1996 to 2001
- Roughly 66% of Anglophone population were living in the same municipality five years previously
- Montérégie region has a 23.1% rate of international immigration. The rate of inter-provincial migration is 10.9% (five and a half times higher than in the Francophone community).
- The presence of visible minorities is stronger in the Montérégie Anglophone minority when compared to the Francophone majority sharing the same territory.
- 95.1% of Montérégie Anglophones claim Canadian citizenship and are more than five times more likely than the Francophone majority to have been born outside the province
- 64.5% of the English-speaking population in Montérégie are bilingual (CCESC, 2002: 8)
- Montérégie has three designated English-language institutions for health and social services; (Carte, 2001: 29).

Health Services

Use of English in Health Situations		
	Province	Montérégie
Doctor	86%	75
Hospital	80%	94
Community organization	78%	94
Emergency room	73%	78
Private facility	72%	82
CHSLD	70%	59
CLSC	66%	59
Info-santé	61%	48
Private nurse	75%	63
Overall	75%	72.1
Rank among regions	N/a	5

Source: CCESC, 2002: 12

- The use of English in health and social service situations in Montérégie relative to the provincial is average. (CCESC, 2002: 12)

- The percentage of English-speakers receiving service in English are highest from hospitals, community organizations, private facilities, emergency rooms and doctors, all of which rank above the provincial average. Other health services rank below the provincial average the most notable among these being Info-santé services. (CCESC, 2002: 12)
- With regard to entitled services as defined in regional access programs approved by the Québec government for health and social services in English Montérégie Anglophones rank the highest among the 16 regions.(CCESC, 2002: 15)

Service category	Entitled rights
Primary care (CLSCs)	1
General and specialized medical services	1
Long-term care	1
Youth protection	1
Rehabilitation	1
Inter-regional agreements	1
Designated institutions	1
Sum of indicators of level of access	7
Regional ranking	1
Definition of the level of access to a service : 1 = substantial; 2 = moderate; 3 = limited; 4 = extremely limited	
Source: (CCESC, 2002: 15)	

- The Anglophone community is underrepresented as employees in the area of health and social service (about 20% fewer than the majority population)

Gender

- Relative to Anglophone men, Montérégie Anglophone women are 27% more likely to be unemployed, 50% more likely to be out of the labour market and have much lower income levels (62% of those of men)
- If we consider unpaid work, Anglophone women are nearly twice as likely as Anglophone men to devote more than 10 hours weekly of unpaid care to seniors specifically
- In the region, English-speaking men are much more likely than Francophone men to perform 10+ hours per week of unpaid care to seniors (mmi=1.68)
- Relative to Anglophone men, the region's Anglophone women draw more than twice as much of their income from government transfers
- When we consider women over 65 we find much a substantially higher proportion of English-speaking senior women than Francophone women. (mmi=1.24)
- The proportion of widowed women in the Anglophone Montérégie population is more than three and a half times higher than that found in the male group

- There are relatively more widowed women in the Anglophone population as compared to the Francophone group (mfi=1.19)
- Anglophone women are four and a half times more likely than Anglophone men to be employed in the area of health care and social assistance and they are almost four times as likely to have postsecondary education in the health professions
- Women are highly implicated in a family based model of care and yet with declining access to resources like family and community support, education, and income.

Culture

- 44.7% of Montérégie Anglophones are Catholic; 37.9% non-Catholics; Anglophones in Montérégie are more likely than Francophones to have no religious affiliation
- If we consider Anglophone Montérégie from the point of view of the ethnic origins of the individuals who comprise this population we find a greater diversity of backgrounds than we find in the majority population (60% more likely to have multiple ethnic origins)
- In terms of family patterns, the Anglophone community is more likely than its Francophone counterpart to be legally married; somewhat less likely to be divorced; 48% less likely to be in common-law relationship; and finally, 20% more likely to be widowed.



Inter-regional highlights

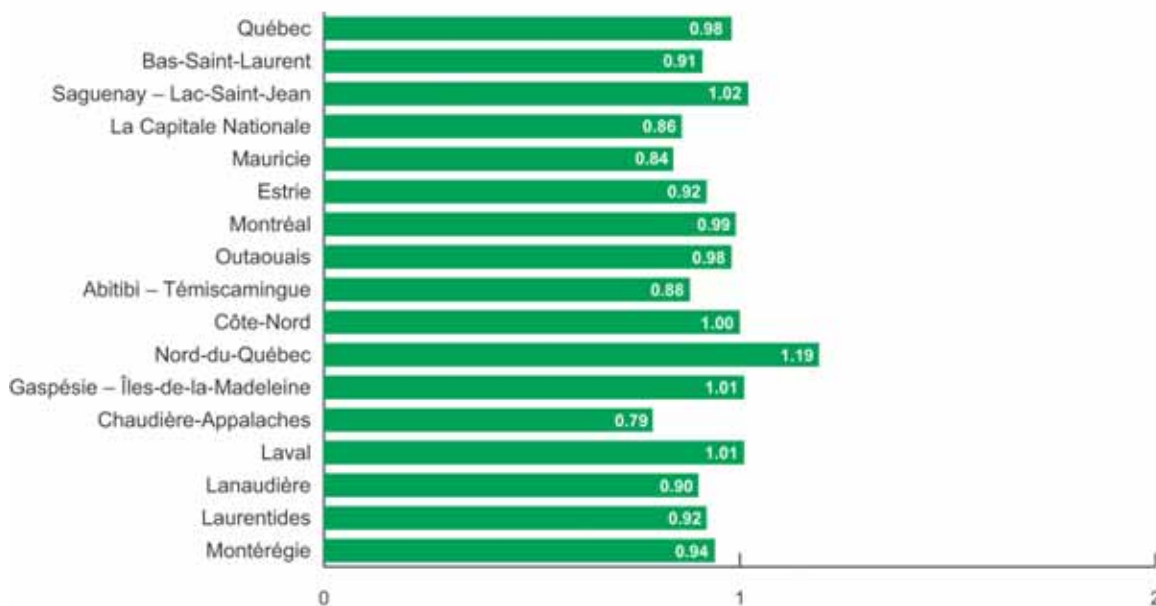
In this section, we examine a number of key demographic aspects to better understand the differences between the regional Anglophone communities.

Ranging from the Montréal situation where 500,000 Anglophones live within 20 kilometres of each other to tiny Bas-Saint-Laurent where fewer than 1,000 Anglophones live in the Rimouski-Métis area, there are clear differences between communities in terms of geography, overall size and weight within the regional population.



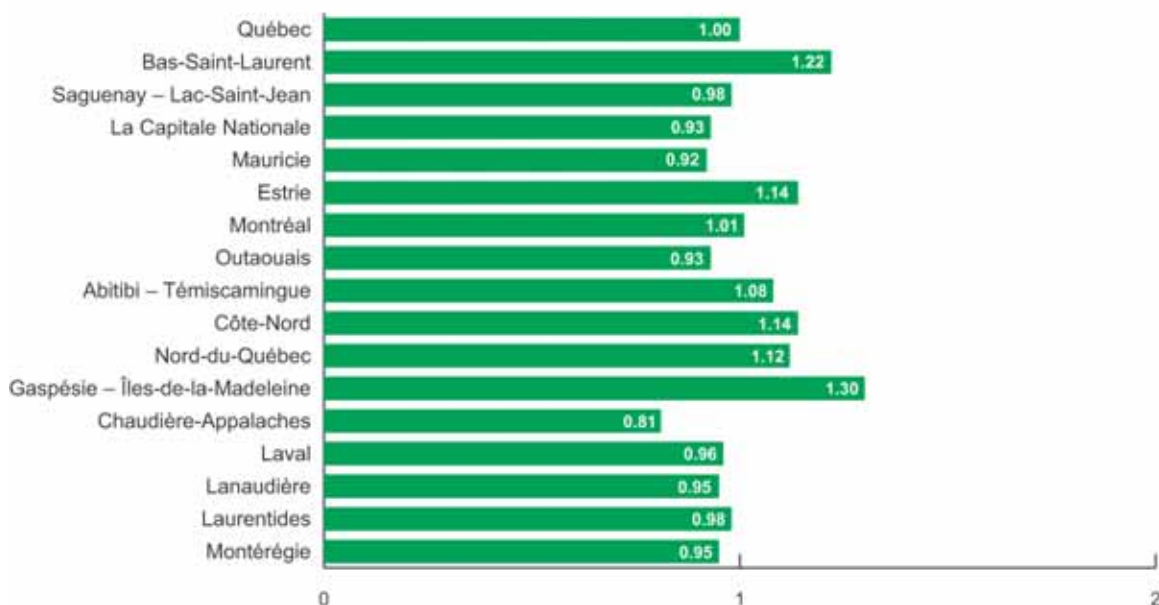
The section begins with a look at the population growth for the 1996-2001 period and then proceeds to a discussion of key socio-demographic characteristics, which are closely linked to the topic of health determinants.

Relative Population Growth, 1996-2001



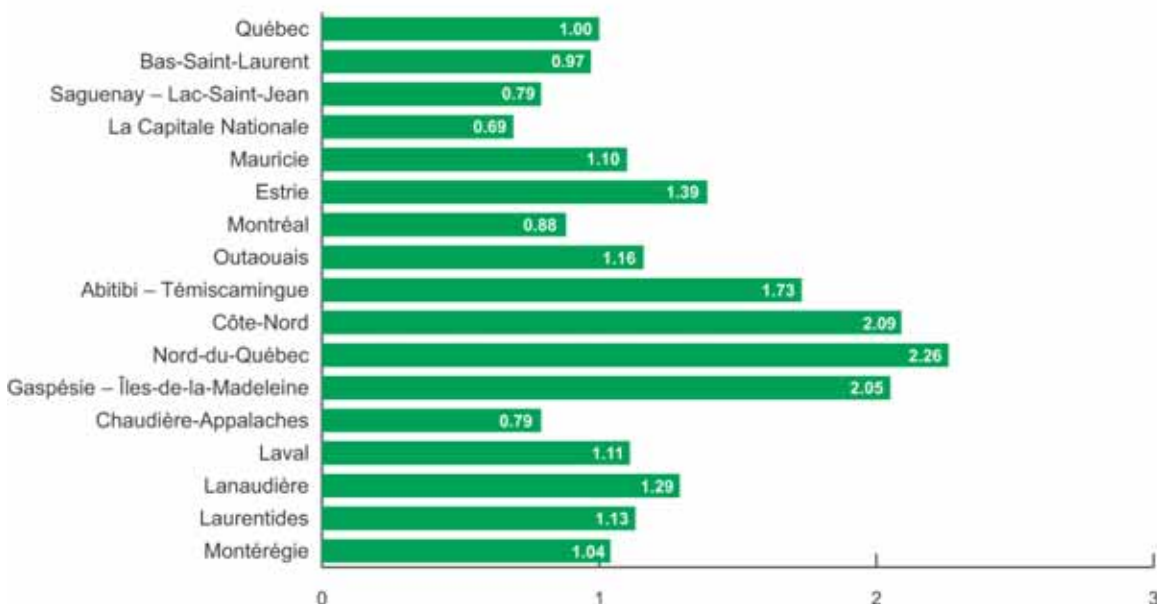
The Relative Population Growth (RPG) as illustrated in the figure above compares the change in population size for the Anglophone population relative to the Francophone population in the same region. A relative population growth of 1.00 would indicate that the change in population for the minority and majority communities was the same over the time period in question. As can be seen, the RPG of 0.98 means that the Anglophone population of Quebec lost ground vis-à-vis the Francophone population since 1996, losing 2% of its share. On a regional basis, the only Anglophone population that has a significantly stronger position relative to the Francophone population in its region was in Nord-du-Québec where an RPG of 1.19 represents a relative increase of 19%. Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (RPG=1.02) Laval (RPG=1.01), Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madéleine (RPG=1.01) and Côte-Nord (RPG=1.00) as well as Montréal (RPG=0.99) and the Outaouais (RPG=0.98) experience trends similar to their Francophone majority over the 1996-2001 period. A number of regions, notably Chaudière-Appalaches (RPG=0.79), Mauricie (RPG=0.84), Québec - La Capitale-Nationale (RPG=0.86) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue show substantial declines in relation to their Francophone counterparts. Declines at this level (15-20% in five years) could be indicative of a serious loss in community vitality, which does not bode well for the future. Other regions (Lanaudière, Laurentides, Estrie, Montérégie, Bas-Saint-Laurent) have lost between 5-10% of their relative share of their regions' population, which should be viewed with concern, particularly when this downward trend is combined with other problematic demographic indicators (ex. high rate of aging, small size and/or weak regional proportion).

Income – Low income (less than \$20k), rgi



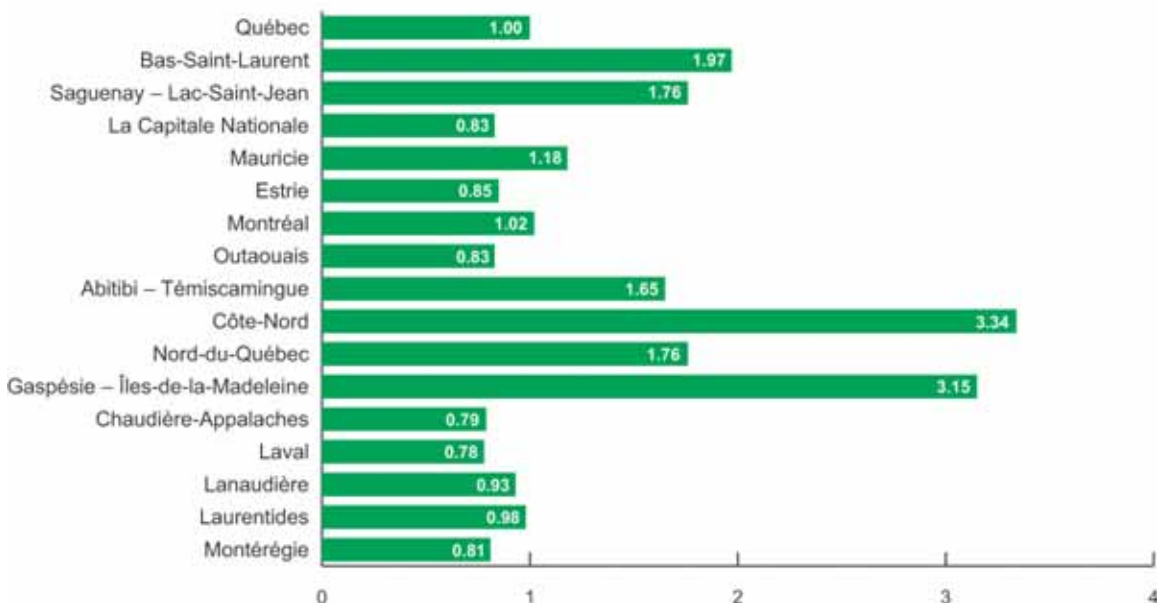
On a provincial basis, Anglophones are slightly more likely to be in the low income bracket than their Francophone counterparts ($mmi=1.02$). On the minority-majority index, two regions (Nord-du-Québec and Côte-Nord) show significantly higher levels of low income while Anglophones in Mauricie and Chaudière-Appalaches are much less likely than their Francophone neighbours to be in the low income bracket. In relative geographic terms, as the figure above demonstrates, six regions (Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Bas-Saint-Laurent, Estrie, Côte-Nord, Nord-du-Québec and Abitibi-Témiscamingue) experience proportions of low income individuals at rates higher than the provincial average. Chaudière-Appalaches is considerably less likely to do so while a number of regions are between 5-10% lower on this measure, which is a positive thing for their communities.

Education – without high school diploma, rgi



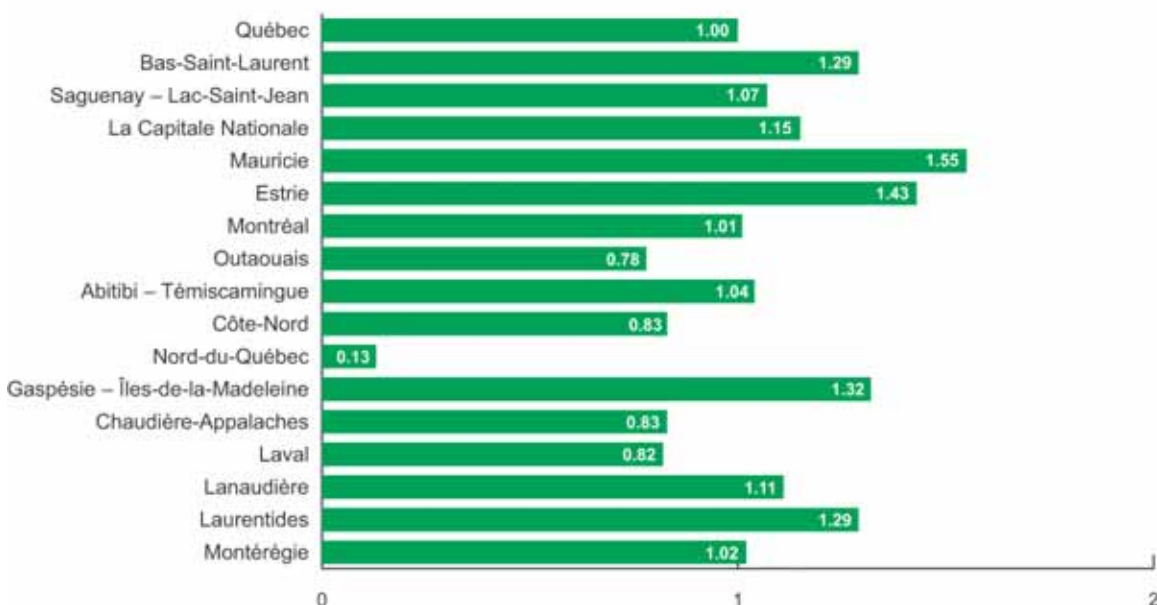
On a provincial basis, Anglophones are 18% less likely than Francophones to be without a high school leaving certificate; therefore, their education levels are substantially higher. On a regional basis, we note that there are six regions (Nord-du-Québec, Côte-Nord, Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Estrie and Laval) where the tendency to be without high school leaving is higher for Anglophones than for Francophones. Relative to the provincial average for this phenomenon, as the figure above illustrates, the more isolated regions such as Nord-du-Québec (rgi=2.26), Côte-Nord (rgi=2.09), Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (rgi=2.05) and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (rgi=1.73) exhibit much higher proportions of individuals with low educational attainment. Other regions such as Estrie (rgi=1.39), Lanaudière (rgi=1.29), Outaouais (rgi=1.16) and Laurentides (rgi=1.13) also experience higher than normal levels of low schooling. Anglophones in the urban areas of Québec - La Capitale-Nationale (rgi=0.69) and Montréal (rgi=0.88) are considerably less likely to be at the low end of the education spectrum.

Unemployment Rate, rgi



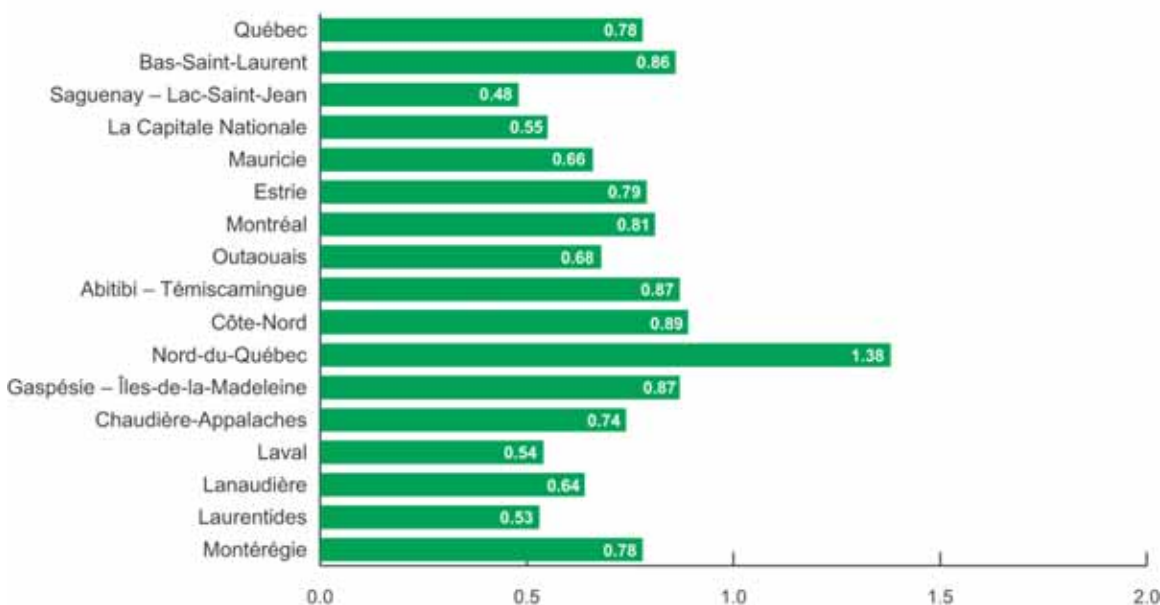
The unemployment rate for Quebec Anglophones is 17% higher than that found among Francophones ($mmi=1.17$); this is slightly higher than the gap in 1996 ($mmi=1.15$). Within the Anglophone regional communities, there are important regional differences. Québec - La Capitale-Nationale, Estrie, Outaouais, Laval, Chaudière-Appalaches and Montérégie all exhibit relative geographic indices for unemployment between 0.78 and 0.85 which indicates that their unemployment rate is around 20% less than that found for the provincial Anglophone community. The northern and eastern regions show extremely high levels of unemployment relative to the provincial average, with the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madéleine and Côte-Nord regions registering unemployment levels more than three times the provincial average while Bas-Saint-Laurent ($rgi=1.97$), Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean ($rgi=1.76$), Nord-du-Québec ($rgi=1.76$), and Abitibi-Témiscamingue ($rgi=1.65$) show up at nearly double the provincial rate. Mauricie ($rgi=1.18$) shows up as somewhat higher while Montréal ($rgi=1.02$), Laurentides ($rgi=0.98$) and Lanaudière ($rgi=0.93$) experience levels close to the provincial average.

Demography – Age Structure 65+, rgi



Overall, there are proportionally more Anglophone seniors (65+) in Québec than Francophone seniors ($mmi=1.10$). When we examine the proportion of seniors within regional Anglophone populations (see figure above), we find considerable variation between the regions. Relative to the provincial rate of aging of 13.2%, Maurice ($rgi=1.55$), Estrie ($rgi=1.43$), Gaspésie – Îles-de-la-Madéleine ($rgi=1.32$), Laurentides ($rgi=1.29$) and Bas-Saint-Laurent ($rgi=1.29$) are Anglophone regional communities which exhibit rates of aging at least 20% higher than the provincial average. At the other end of the spectrum, Nord-du-Québec ($rgi=0.13$), Outaouais ($rgi=0.78$), Laval ($rgi=0.82$), Côte-Nord ($rgi=0.83$) and Chaudière-Appalaches ($rgi=0.83$) show somewhat lower rates of aging than the province norm.

Employed in Health & Social Industry, mmi



Apart from the Nord-du-Québec region, Anglophones are much less likely to be working in the healthcare system than are Francophones. On a provincial basis, their mmi is 0.78 which means that they occupy 22% fewer positions in this sector than their population share would have predicted. On a regional basis, a number of regions (Bas-Saint-Laurent, Estrie, Montréal, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord, Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madéleine, and Montérégie) experience an under-representation in the health and social services industry of roughly 10-20% whereas some regions (Laurentides, Lanaudière, Laval, Outaouais, Mauricie, Québec - La Capitale-Nationale, and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean) experience deficits from 30-50%. In addition to the direct services that may be lacking due to this under-representation, there are undoubtedly informal networking and information sharing opportunities that are missed because the minority community is less present in this key sector.

VI. Acronyms and Glossary

Acronyms

CCESC	Consultative Committee for English-speaking Communities (Health Canada)
NPI	Networking and Partnership Initiative
QCGN	Quebec Community Groups Network
CHSSN	Community Health and Social Services Network
C-MI survey	CROP-Missisquoi Survey conducted in the spring of 2000
PCH	Patrimoine Canadian Heritage

Glossary

Administrative Region – The concept of administrative region is important to an understanding of the way that the Government of Quebec organizes its territory for the delivery of services. There are currently 17 administrative regions. For the purposes of health, there are 16 health regions. In the former, more general example, we find Centre-du-Québec added as a new, seventeenth region. For the analysis of entitled services and for the coverage of the CROP-Missisquoi survey, the 16 health regions were utilized. To remain consistent to these data sources, the demographic analysis used in this document retains the 16 health regions as the geographic basis.

Aging - At a societal level aging refers to the proportion of age groups in a given population: young, mature, and aged. According to the United Nations a population is considered “aged” if 10% or more of its population is 60 years or over. For Census Canada, the term “elderly” or “senior”, refers to 65 years or over. Some of Quebec’s official language communities are presently living the rate of aging the general Canadian population is predicted to experience in about 20 years.

Agreements on inter-regional services – are agreements between regional health councils that facilitate the provision of services in English to residents of other regions which may not be in a position to offer such services in English in their region.

Care-giver-to-Senior Ratio – refers to the number of individuals in a given population between the ages of 35-54 relative to the number of individuals aged 65 and over. Implicit in the use of this ratio is the expectation that the care-giver generation provide informal support and, in some instances, care to seniors in the community.

Demographic Vitality - The concept of demographic vitality used in the Report to the Federal Minister of Health was a blend of demographic characteristics considered important to health. These characteristics included population size and proportion, percentage of bilingual persons in the minority community, unemployment rate, and age structure. Each region was ranked for each of the characteristics and an overall ranking was calculated based on the sum of the rankings.

Designated Institutions – are those health and social service institutions which are specifically mandated to provide health and social services to members of the English-speaking community. Many of these institutions were originally established by the Anglophone community but are now publicly funded and depending on this designation, able to operate bilingually under certain conditions.

Entitled Services – are those health and social services which are described in regional access plans and for which access in English is guaranteed by law under certain conditions.

First Official Language Spoken - The first official language spoken (FOLS) is a derived language variable based on the answers to three Census of Canada questions: knowledge of English and French, mother tongue and home language. The algorithm used by Statistics Canada results in the assigning of 98% of Canadians as Anglophone or Francophone with the remaining 2% split between dual Anglophone/Francophone (0.5%) or neither Anglophone or Francophone (1.5%). The dual Anglophone/Francophone individuals have been divided equally between the two language groups.

Health Determinants – These are a broad range of individual and collective factors that have been shown to exert a determining influence upon health status.

Minority-Majority Index - The Minority-Majority Index in this report compares the characteristic of the regional *minority* Anglophone population relative to the *majority* Francophone population which shares the same region. An **mmi** greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more commonly found in the minority population. An **mmi** less than 1.00 indicates that it is less present in the minority population.

Population Health – Population health is an approach that aims to improve the health of an entire population by taking into account a broad range of factors that have a strong influence on health.

Relative Geographic Index - The Relative Geographic Index in this document refers to the relative value of a characteristic for the Anglophone population of a given region compared to the Anglophone population of the entire province of Québec. Thus, an **rgi** greater than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is more present in the specific regional Anglophone population than in the provincial Anglophone population as a whole. An **rgi** less than 1.00 indicates that the characteristic is less present in the regional population than in the provincial population.

Without High School Leaving – refers to the population 15 years and over who have not attained a high school graduation certificate.



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